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227

PARIS, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1970

Established 1837

K. Dock Union Votes to Go Back to Work Monday

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, July 29 (UPI)—Leaders of Britain's striking dock today called off the nationwide walkout that has tied up and spurred rising food prices.

We Will Issue Sage on Drugs

By Paul VI (UPI)

Paul VI is planning to issue a special message to youth on dangers of drug abuse, on which President's special envoy to the Holy See, Cardinal Lefebvre, and detailed talks with his first official visit.

Path Tells us Intent in S. Africa

By VICK England, July 29

Prime Minister Edward Heath said today his government would not let its own decisions in the South African case be dictated by the protest over the South African case.

Threats to Quit

By VICK England, July 29

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Heath Would Oust Britons

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Deputy Minister for Foreign

By VICK England, July 29

Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Lord Fraser, said today his government would not let its own decisions in the South African case be dictated by the protest over the South African case.

Security Council Calls For Action in S.W. Africa

By VICK England, July 29

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Smog Chokes U.S. East 6th Day

N.Y. Fears Electricity Breakdown

By Natalie Layzell

NEW YORK, July 29.—As thick smog blanketed the East Coast for the sixth straight day, New York took emergency measures to combat the pollution and avert an electric power crisis.

With temperatures in the 90s, a light rain began to fall this afternoon but was not expected to clear the dense smog that has hung over the city during the week-long heat wave.

This morning Mayor John V. Lindsay put into action the first stage of an air pollution emergency alert in the nation's largest city.

Declaring that "we have two crises on our hands—power and air pollution," the mayor ordered the city's Sanitation Department to cut incineration by 20 percent and municipal hospitals and homes to stop their on-site burning of garbage.

In addition, he warned New Yorkers to "prepare for the possibility of a power outage."

The mayor urged people to start organizing car pools or use public transportation instead of their own vehicles. He added that the city would begin operating extra buses.

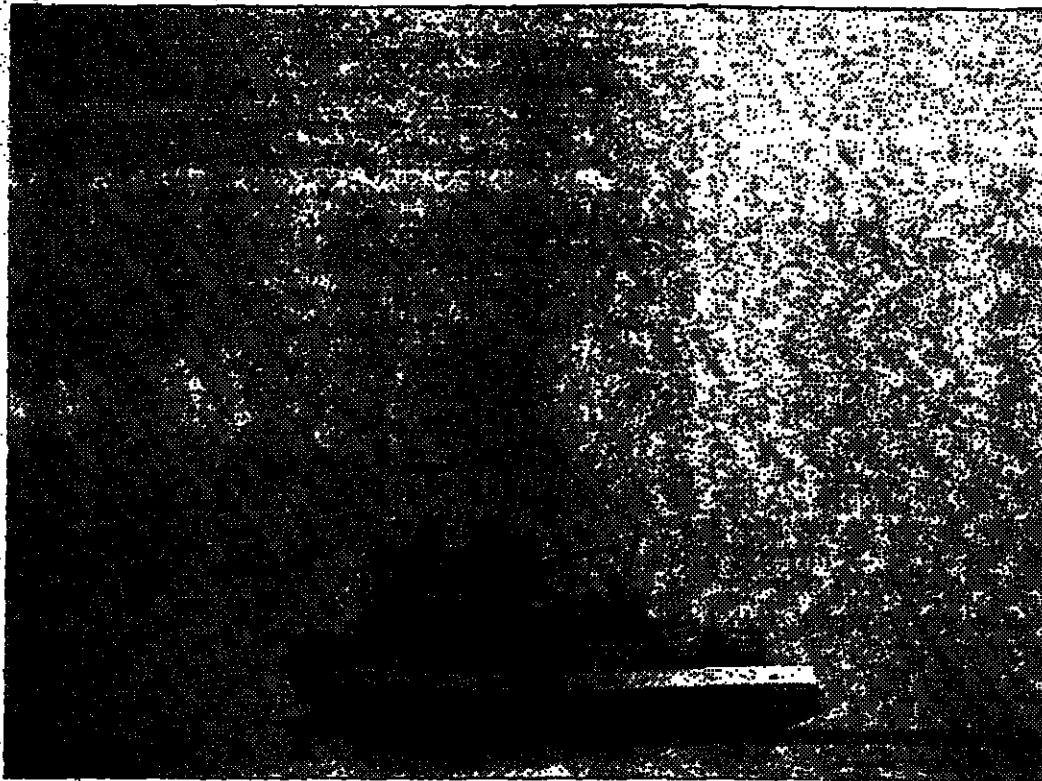
Washington, D.C., which suffered a smog "alert" yesterday, again suffered a smog "alert" today.

The yellowish-gray pall over New York did not prevent tourists from visiting the Empire State Building's observation deck despite "zero visibility," according to a spokesman there.

The emergency measures were put in effect as the city's air resources department announced that the amount of sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke and oxidants in the air had reached the "unsatisfactory to unhealthy" stage.

In an effort to avert a power crisis, Consolidated Edison Co. cut its voltages 5 percent in four boroughs and 3 percent in Queens early this afternoon.

This was the third day of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



STYX WEST—An East River tugboat heads for an almost hidden Manhattan, cutting through the smog which has been blanketing New York City for the last few days.

ed a stifling 90-degree day with little improvement noted in the blanching of air overhanging the city. Air pollution readings at times yesterday reached the highest level since coordinated monitoring started three years ago, and ranged just below the "dangerous" level.

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Regime Drafts Them Into Army

Madrid Subway Workers Strike

By Richard Eder

MADRID, July 29 (UPI)—Madrid subway workers, who transport half of the city's three million inhabitants, shut down completely today when its 3,000 workers went on strike.

The government reacted sharply tonight, announcing that the strikers will be drafted into the army where they would be obliged to operate the subway under penalty of military discipline if they do not return to work tomorrow.

This was a dramatic move, an emergency cabinet meeting—an extremely rare event here—this afternoon.

Strikes are illegal in Spain, but they have been occurring more and more frequently in the past year or two. Not since before the civil war, however, has a Spanish public service been struck with the devastating effect of today's subway stoppage.

In Atocha, Valdecarlos, Argués and other main subway stops, the streets and sidewalks were quickly choked this morning with people who normally use the subway to get to work.

In most cases, the strikers were locked out, one bore a sign: "Closed to allow the subway workers to rest," though in some cases, would-be passengers got onto the platforms to wait for trains that never came.

Taxis were impossible to get.

buses were jammed and queues several blocks long waited at the main bus stops. The city was quiet, however, though a heavy detachment of police cars and a water truck were assembled around the main subway repair shop in the Cuatro Caminos area.

Throughout the day, workers drifted into the shop to hold a kind of permanent strike meeting inside. At noon, the police sealed off the entrance, but workers simply opened the gates to stations elsewhere on the line and walked along the tracks. By mid-afternoon some 2,000 workers, including 500 women, were assembled.

The subway recently raised its

fares from two to three pesetas

(about four cents). The workers,

whose take-home pay ranges from

about \$50 a month for a ticket

holder to \$75 a month for a con-

ductor, want half of the additional

income to be used to increase

wages. They are asking for a

flat \$40-a-month raise.

Discussing their problems, the

workers insisted that their strike

was not aimed at the government

and was not political. "Almost

all of us support the government

in the civil war," said one man. "We

are not Communists. We just want

to live decently."

Although the insistence seems

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Nixon Said to Rule Out Bids For New Taxes in '72 Budget

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 29 (UPI)—President Nixon has, for the time being, ruled out any request for new taxes or tax increases when he presents his fiscal 1972 budget to Congress early next year, informed sources disclosed today.

Instead, he and his economic advisers hope to narrow what appears to be inevitable budget deficits this year and next by exercising greater control over expenditures, and the question of how to achieve this control has been dominating their private conversations here this week.

The budget meetings between Mr. Nixon and his economic advisers, which began at the Western White House Monday, have been publicly advertised as preliminary reviews of the 1972 budget. But Mr. Nixon has concerned himself less with detailed figures than with a much broader question of priorities and political salesmanship.

The question, as his aides put it, is how the President can successfully and dramatically convey to the country his belief that the election-year generosity of congressional Democrats may cause serious long-term damage to the economy while making all but impossible the fight against inflation.

One answer now being pressed upon him by some of his advisers is to take once again to the television airwaves to veto one or both of the education and housing appropriation bills. The first exceeds the President's request for fiscal 1971, which began July 1, by \$453 million, and the second exceeds his request by over half a billion.

Mr. Nixon used television to veto the education and labor appropriation bill last year, and George P. Shultz and Robert H. Finch, two senior advisers who have been here this week, both believe that this dramatic ceremony produced substantial public support for the President's anti-inflationary policies and persuaded Congress to cut nearly \$500 million from the bill.

A repeat performance would entail considerable risks; the Democrats would inevitably accuse him of being anti-education or anti-housing. But the tone of Mr. Nixon's comments this week, as reported by those close to him, suggests that some use of television time is likely, quite beyond the news conference he has scheduled for Los Angeles tomorrow night.

U.S. Affirms Base; Denial By Morocco

By VICK England, July 29

WASHINGTON, July 29 (UPI)—The United States, under secret 1968 agreement with Morocco, has been operating a naval communications center at Sidi Yahia, 50 miles northeast of Rabat, Nixon administration sources reluctantly confirmed yesterday despite Moroccan denials.

Administration officials were irritated about the disclosure, which was discussed in confidential testimony last week before a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee probing U.S. commitments abroad.

The agreement to operate the U.S. communications facility was reached when U.S. military forces prepared to withdraw from Morocco in 1963. The agreement was kept private, U.S. sources said, to avoid embarrassing the moderate Arab government of King Hassan II.

In Rabat, a government spokesman denied yesterday that there were any American military installations in Morocco or that there was any secret military agreement between the United States and the Moroccan government for the maintenance of a U.S. Navy communications center in the country.

The spokesman said there were no military installations run by Americans in Morocco nor any military installations being used by American military forces.

Sidi Yahia, near Kenitra, is where a large U.S. naval airbase was evacuated in 1963. Now Americans at Kenitra and Sidi Yahia officially are training Moroccan technicians for the royal armed forces. They are well known to the local community in Kenitra.

Despite ill health, Sir John was active until his death. Yesterday, in London, he rehearsed the New Philharmonic Orchestra in preparation for an engagement next month at Expo '70, in Japan.

Sir John had been associated with the Manchester-based Halle Orchestra since 1943, and was its conductor laureate in the last two years.

Rancorous Controversy Sir John stepped into the center of a rancorous controversy when he accepted the post of musical director of the New York Philharmonic in 1957, upon the retirement of Maestro Toscanini.

The English conductor, then 37 years old, had only 12 years of conducting experience behind him. In his seven years as the leader, the New York Philharmonic deteriorated steadily, in the opinion of many critics, possibly because the players were more intent on gazing after the departed maestro than in watching the baton of the young successor.

Israel's Cabinet May Splinter on Reply to Rogers

By Yuval Elizur

JERUSALEM, July 29 (UPI)—Israeli leaders met today in marathon sessions held at various levels in an effort to arrive at a compromise formula for Israel's proposed response to the recent U.S. peace initiative. The cabinet meets again tomorrow, as it did today.

If no compromise formula can be found, the six ministers of Gahal, the "hawkish" right-wing faction, will most likely decide to resign from Prime Minister Golda Meir's 24-member coalition cabinet.

In that case Mrs. Meir may have to form a new government before she announces Israel's qualified acceptance of the procedure contained in the proposals presented recently by U.S. Secretary of State William F. Rogers.

Without Gahal—which has 26 members of the Knesset (parliament)—Mrs. Meir would still have a comfortable parliamentary majority (78 of 120 seats) on which to base her new government. But she is understandably anxious to avoid a narrowing of her political base and, in fact, would like to present a united front to this nation and the world in her answer to the United States.

The cabinet crisis became evident late last night when the parliamentary faction of Gahal adopted the stand of the party leader, Menahem Begin, who argues that even qualified acceptance of the U.S. initiative may be detrimental to Israel.

Mr. Begin and his supporters are less concerned with the threat of the Soviet-Egyptian military buildup along the Suez Canal during the limited cease-fire proposed by Mr. Rogers than with the political consequences. The Gahal leadership is not convinced by the argument that qualified Israeli acceptance of the U.S. initiative is merely a tactical rather than a substantive issue.

Gahal is not satisfied, either, with the sufficiency of the qualifications which the ministers of Mrs. Meir's cabinet party wish to attach to the Rogers proposal. This party objects mostly to the paragraph in the Rogers initiative which requires that each side give up its military gains in the Sinai Peninsula.

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(Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)

Jarring Ready To Reactivate UN Mediation

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 29 (UPI)—Gunnar Jarring, the special UN peace envoy to the Middle East, is ready to resume his mission to Israel and the Arabs as soon as Secretary-General U Thant thinks the time is ripe.

Ralph Bunche, UN under secretary and Mr. Thant's top adviser on Middle East problems, said Mr. Jarring was vacationing at his home in Sweden and in a phone conversation with UN headquarters last Saturday had expressed readiness to try again.

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Israel Denies It Lost Jet to A Soviet Pilot

By VICK England, July 29

TEL AVIV, July 29 (UPI)—A news blackout was imposed here today on reports that for the first time Soviet pilots had engaged Israeli jets that were on a bombing mission over Egypt.

Newspapers here published a Beirut report carried in the London Daily Express but there was no information from local sources.

An army spokesman implicitly denied the Beirut report that an Israeli Skyhawk was shot down by a Soviet pilot Saturday. He referred questioners to a Saturday communiqué in which Israel stated that all planes had returned safely from bombing missions in Egypt.

No planes have been lost in action since July 18, he said.

However, while the military spokesman denied explicitly that a Skyhawk had been shot down Saturday, there was no comment here as to whether an Israeli jet had been attacked by a Soviet craft on that day.

In Washington, U.S. sources said they were reasonably convinced that there had been no shooting encounter between Soviet pilots and Israeli planes as reported last week.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Thousands of Iraqis Protest Peace Plan, Demand a War

By VICK England, July 29

AMMAN, July 29 (UPI)—Thousands of demonstrators marched through Baghdad today shouting condemnation of American peace proposals and demanding war against Israel.

Baghdad radio commentators, describing the Iraqi demonstration, live against a background of chanting, cried "no surrender solutions... war, war, war... battle, battle, battle until liberation."

It was the second Arab demonstration against the U.S. peace plans for the Middle East since President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt accepted the proposals July 23. On Monday 15,000 Palestinians protested here in Jordan.

In Amman, el-Fatah guerrillas said their "Voice of the Storm" radio, choked off in Cairo Tuesday at the orders of the Egyptian government, went on the air today in Amman.

Libyan Foreign Minister Saleh Boueissier flew to Beirut from Cairo, where, diplomatic sources said, he had talked over his country's stand on the peace initiative. A guerrilla leader arrived in Cairo for talks on "recent developments," which informed sources said meant the radio shutdown.

A spokesman for el-Fatah said its propaganda radio went back on the air at 10 a.m. today but could not be picked up outside Jordan.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



CALLING AN END—Tim O'Leary (left), national docks secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, and Jack Jones, the union's general secretary, announcing the British union delegates' acceptance of a plan to end the dock strike.

Associated Press

Pentagon Chief Sees Adoption Of Most Proposed Changes

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird said today he expects a "majority" of the Pentagon recommendations of a presidential blue-ribbon panel to be adopted.

He did not say which of the 113 recommendations would be accepted.

The panel, completing a year-long study, yesterday urged a sweeping overhaul of the leadership and command structure in order to strengthen civilian control and make the huge military establishment more efficient.

"I would assume that a majority of the recommendations will be adopted," Mr. Laird told a seminar of young summer employees of the Defense Department.

He said he will go ahead with some implementing actions in the next weeks.

One of the earliest is expected to be the creation of an overall defense testing agency that would supervise weapon evaluations by all the services to avoid overlapping, overlap and shoddy quality.

The defense secretary did not say what he would do about a fundamental recommendation that the Joint Chiefs of Staff be stripped of their present military operational responsibilities.

However, Mr. Laird said that "I am looking over that very carefully."

The blue-ribbon panel suggested the creation of an entirely new operations staff separate from the JCS and headed by a top-ranking officer who might or might not be the chairman of the Joint Chiefs.

Mr. Laird contended that the JCS does not now, as a group, function in military operations, but that he deals with the chairman as an individual.

Mr. Laird contended that the panel's recommendations would not result in any major change in what he called the assigned duties of the JCS.

He referred to these duties as advising the President and the secretary of defense on strategy and heading the individual services.

NEW YORK, July 29 (UPI)—About 1.7 million defense jobs, including those of 600,000 armed forces personnel, will be eliminated by the Defense Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, according to Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard.

In an interview in *Time* magazine, Mr. Packard said that besides the 600,000 cut in armed forces personnel about 100,000 Pentagon civilian employees will be laid off and employment by defense contractors probably will decline by one million.

Mr. Packard said that the Pentagon is not planning to cut any more jobs.

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Israeli Planes Hit Targets Inside Jordan

Civilians, Says Amman, Guerrillas, Says Israel

AMMAN, July 29 (UPI)—Israeli planes attacked two areas northeast of Amman today, killing one civilian and wounding another, a Jordanian military spokesman said.

He said the planes, flying in formations of two, attacked Jarash and el-Sokhna, 11 miles northeast of Amman, for nearly 30 minutes, with rockets and machine-gun fire.

[In Tel Aviv, an Israeli spokesman said Israeli jets attacked three Arab guerrilla bases in Jordan today and Egyptian military targets along the Suez Canal. Reuters reported. He said all planes returned safely from all the raids.]

Ground Raids

The Jordanian spokesman also reported that Jordanian and Israeli troops engaged in a mortar and machine-gun duel for two hours this afternoon in the northern Jordan valley.

He accused the Israelis of initiating the duel, Jordanian forces suffered no losses, the spokesman added.

Earlier the spokesman had reported that an Israeli patrol crossed the Jordan River in the northern sector at midnight yesterday and fought with Jordanian troops. The Israelis planted mines, he said, which went off later, wounding 12 civilians, including an infant, and wrecking two vehicles.

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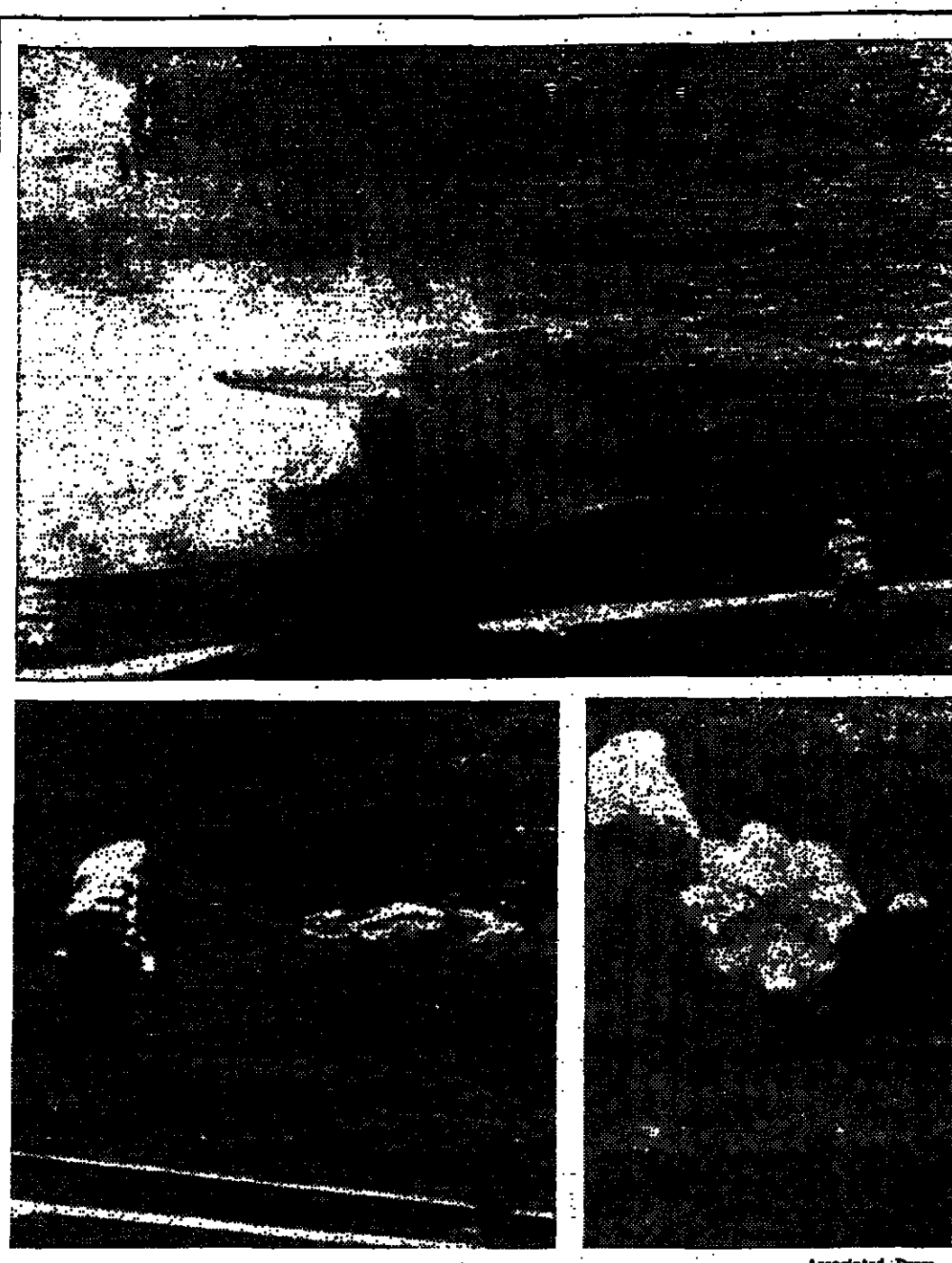
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PILOT TAKES A PLUNGE—Lt. (jg) Bill Belden ejects from his Navy Skyhawk after the plane's brakes failed and it veered off the deck of the aircraft carrier Shangri-La, somewhere in the Pacific. In the lower photos, Lt. Belden drops to the water and then struggles with his chute while awaiting rescue. The jet was recovered from the carrier's catwalk and the pilot rescued wet but unharmed.

Katzenbach Asks Action

Congress Is Urged to Repeal The Tonkin Gulf Resolution

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, July 29 (NYT)—Nicholas deBellefleur Katzenbach, former under secretary of state, urged Congress today to repeal the 1964 Tonkin Gulf resolution, which he once described as the "functional equivalent" of a declaration of war in Vietnam.

Mr. Katzenbach also endorsed the Senate's Cooper-Church amendment, restricting the President's authority to undertake future military operations in Cambodia, as "a clearly constitutional assertion" of power by Congress.

Mr. Katzenbach, who served first as attorney general and then as under secretary of state in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, presented his legal views in testimony before a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee considering various bills seeking to define the division of war-making powers between the presidency and Congress.

In defending the constitutionality of the Cooper-Church amendment, he differed with the Nixon administration, which has protested that the amendment would infringe upon the President's constitutional powers as commander in chief.

The amendment, attached by the Senate to a foreign military sales bill and now being considered by a Senate-House conference committee, would preclude the President from spending any funds for retaining American forces in Cambodia or for providing military advisers or combat air support to the Cambodian government, without specific congressional consent.

Mr. Katzenbach, an international lawyer who is now general counsel of International Business Machines Corp., defended the amendment as being within the constitutional powers of Congress to tell the President "he shall not spend money in a particular country."

Mr. Katzenbach also contended that the Tonkin Gulf resolution represented the only constitutional authority for the President to use armed forces in Vietnam and that without the resolution the President would have no choice but to get out of Indochina. His interpretation conflicted with those of both Presidents Johnson and Nixon.

Adopted by Congress in 1964 following reported North Vietnamese attacks on American destroyers, the Tonkin resolution gives con-

gressional approval to "all necessary steps" taken by the President to repel "further aggression" in Southeast Asia. Mr. Johnson frequently cited the resolution as congressional approval for his Vietnam policies, but at the same time he contended he had the authority to commit troops to Vietnam without the resolution.

The Nixon administration, in not opposing congressional repeal of the measure, has maintained that it is not relying upon the resolution as the basis of its authority for a continuing military engagement in Vietnam. Rather, the administration has contended it was relying upon the President's inherent constitutional powers as commander in chief to take steps to protect the lives of American troops as they are withdrawn from Vietnam.

PHNOM PENH, July 29 (UPI)—A force of 3,000 Cambodian troops guided by a U.S. Air Force spotter plane opened a new offensive today to try to recapture the rain and fog-covered Kirirom Plateau from Communist forces who sent them reeling backwards yesterday.

The plateau, 56 miles southwest of Phnom Penh, controls Highway 4, leading to the sea, and its occupation by the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces threatens Phnom Penh's imports of oil and other commodities and jeopardizes several important factories vital to Cambodia's war effort.

The attacking force was made up of five battalions of government troops, including three fresh battalions rushed from Phnom Penh in a convoy of 50 buses and trucks. The force, led by American-trained Khmer mercenaries, who once fought in South Vietnam, were moving up the 3,000-foot mountain from near the resort town of Kirirom, 70 miles southwest of Phnom Penh.

As the troops gathered for the first assault, a U.S. Air Force B-52 bomber continued pounding the Ho Chi Minh supply trail today, 30 of them flying five missions to strike at its terminal points along South Vietnam's borders with Laos and Cambodia.

The aerial bombardment once again dominated the war activity in South Vietnam, as it has for much of the past month. Both the U.S. and South Vietnamese military commands reported only small and scattered ground actions.

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Senate Group Rescinds Act After Backing Genocide P

WASHINGTON, July 29 (UPI)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved a long-pending treaty against genocide yesterday, then rescinded its action for fear the pact might fail on the Senate floor.

The unusual move came during a two-hour meeting on ratification of a 1948 treaty on outlawing systematic murder of races.

The committee approved the treaty, 9 to 5, then rescinded the vote, 7 to 5, when the manager of the measure, Sen. Frank Church, D. Idaho, decided it would be unwise to take the treaty to the floor with such narrow committee support.

Sen. Church said the committee wants to wait until the State Department furnishes legislation to make genocide a federal crime.

Sen. Church said most of those objects are words and a clause that would enable other countries to charge the United States with genocide before the World Court. He cited the My Lai massacre.

Other Actions

In other congressional developments:

• The House yesterday overwhelmingly rejected two efforts to modify its seniority system, but the votes were not a clear test of the desire for reform.

The proposals were offered as amendments to the congressional reorganization bill, which the House left unfinished and will take up again today. Many leading reformers argued that seniority is a party matter to be decided in caucus rather than by new House rules written into law.

Nothing now in the law or the rules of the House provides that the chairman of a committee must be the member of the majority party with the longest service. But under the present system in both House and Senate, the most senior majority-party member of a committee automatically becomes its chairman, by historic custom, regardless of his ability or party loyalty. Both parties have committed studies where changes should be made, and both plan to report before the end of the year.

By a vote of 196 to 23, the House rejected a proposal to permit the majority party members of a committee to elect the chairman from among their three most senior members. This was sponsored by Rep. Fred Schwengel, R. Iowa, and was supported largely by liberal Republicans. Liberal Democrats argued against restricting the chairman to three and said the party caucus and the House, not just the committee members, should elect the chairman.

Also rejected, 160 to 73, was a proposal by Rep. Henry S. Reuss, D. Wis., which simply would have written into the House rules a statement that chairman need not be the most senior majority-party member.

18-Year-Old Vote

• A Senate Judiciary subcommittee approved constitutional amendments guaranteeing equal rights for women and lowering the voting age to 18.

The amendments, which the Senate passed in 1971, were introduced by Sen. J. William Fulbright, D. Ark., and Sen. Edward Brooke, R. Mass.

Sen. Brooke's plan, key U.S. Soviet strategic arms talks (SALT) in Vienna, to halt the spread of tipped MIRV (multiple independently targeted re-entry vehicles) missiles.

He described his plan today as the Senate continued its debate on defense spending.

"In the event that the SALT talks produce an agreement limiting MIRV systems, we will have to have the option of installing single-reentry vehicles on the SALT systems, which we are favoring," Sen. Brooke said.

Stable Deterrance

"In the event that such agreement is not reached, MIRV deployment continues, we need to ensure that American MIRV systems strictly retaliatory weapons, do not undermine the deterrence on which our security rests."

Sen. Brooke, in remarks prepared for delivery today, told that some defense experts expect the United States would go through a period of lowered defenses if a MIRV limit reached at the SALT talks.

Option Needed

The reason, he said, is the most advanced missile system now being equipped with multiple warheads, with no thought system might be restricted. An option is needed, said, to continue development of sophisticated missiles with a warhead.

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In that case, he said, the U.S. States must convince the Russians that it has not abandoned its traditional reliance on a nuclear strike, purely retaliatory policy.

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Parties Urge No Veto

4 Billion Education Bill
Passed, 11% Above Budget

By Peter Mills

WASHINGTON, July 29 (UPI)—The Senate passed yesterday, 88 to 10, a \$4.3 billion education bill, 11% above the budget, and the House passed it, 378 to 10, today, calling it an "unprecedented" and "very strong" bill.

The bill has become a focal point of Mr. Nixon's intensifying fight with the Democratic-controlled Congress over federal spending.

Complaints to Congress administration has been increasing in recent days as Congress is breaking the record for its contribution to inflation.

Nixon Signs
Crime Bill
for Capital

By Ken W. Clawson

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 29.—President Nixon signed the Crime Bill today, calling it an "unprecedented" and "very strong" bill.

The bill contains \$75 million in special funds for Southern school districts desegregating this September, half the sum the White House asked for. There was general doubt that the full amount could be doled out and spent before the coming school year is well under way.

The bill also contains anti-busing provisions, which Congress has regularly vetoed down in the past. This year their sponsor, Rep. James L. Whitcomb, D., Miss., rephrased them and the House, Education and Welfare Committee, passed them.

The measure appropriates \$581 million for impact aid, \$126 million more than Mr. Nixon asked. The money goes to school districts educating children of federal employees. The President has asked Congress to tighten up this program, but Congress has refused.

Congress approved \$1.5 billion for the main federal program for deprived schoolchildren, \$160 million over the budget. It also included \$60 million for a science equipment program Mr. Nixon wanted to phase out entirely, and \$44 million more than he sought for vocational education.

The President asked \$120 million for experimental programs, mainly to teach reading, and Congress gave him \$23 million more. But it cut \$28 million out of his \$113 million research request.

The bill contains \$110 million more than the President sought for higher education. Most of the increase is for college construction and for loans to middle-income students. There is less than the President requested for grants to students from low-income families.

Freedom From Fear
Mr. Nixon said he wanted to see the "an example of freedom from fear" in the nation and that the bill was "fast becoming the crime bill of the world."

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STAR OF THE SHOW—Linda Kasabian (left), key witness in the Tate-La Bianca trial, eats a peach as she leaves the Los Angeles court with a policeman.

From Tate to La Bianca Murders

Mrs. Kasabian Tells of Hunt
For Second Night's Victims

By Leroy F. Aarons

LOS ANGELES, July 29 (UPI)—Linda Kasabian today described a strange odyssey in search of victims led by Charles Manson just one night after the massacre of five people at the home of actress Sharon Tate.

The search, the prosecution charged, ended in the horror slaying of wealthy grocery merchant Leno La Bianca and his wife, Rosemary, on the night of Aug. 9, 1969.

Today the three women defendants came to court wearing placards, similar to Mrs. Kasabian's hairstyle, and throughout the morning shared at the witness and made what looked like her signs at her, running their hands across their lips and chin.

Mrs. Kasabian's attorney, Ron Goldman, said both Manson and the girls had been silently mouthing words at her. Manson at one point mouthed, "You're lying," Mr. Goldman said, to which Mrs. Kasabian mouthed back, "I'm not, I'm telling the truth, and you know it."

Mr. Goldman said Mrs. Kasabian told him, "I feel because I'm telling the truth I'm stronger than all four of them."

Manson, clothed today in a colorful Indian design shirt and corduroy trousers, took off his sandals sharply after entering court and remained barefoot through the proceedings.

The 21-year-old Mrs. Kasabian, her composure regained after her

Before the group set out on the evening of Aug. 9, Mrs. Kasabian said, Manson called them together in the ranch bunkhouse and said, "Last night was too messy" and tonight he was going to show them how to do it.

In her morning testimony Mrs. Kasabian described the hours immediately following the Tate slayings. As the car pulled away from the estate after the killings, Mrs. Kasabian recalled, both Sadie (Susan Atkins) and Katie (Patricia Krenwinkel) complained of pains in the head from the victims' pulling their hair.

"Sadie said that when she was struggling with the big man (apparently Voytek Frykowski) he hit her in the head, Katie said that when she stabbed there were bones in the way and she couldn't get the knife through all the way, that it took too much energy or whatever and that it hurt her hand."

Watson, Mrs. Kasabian said, told her that when he hit one of the men over the head with a gun it shattered part of it and made it impossible.

She said Watson, who was driving, Miss Krenwinkel and Miss Atkins changed clothes, and then Watson instructed Mrs. Kasabian to throw the bloodied clothing out the window. He then told her, she said, to wipe the fingerprints from two knives and dispose of them. She said she threw them out of the car window.

Step to Hush Off
The group stopped to hose off, she said, at a house not far from the Tate estate.

"A woman came out," Mrs. Kasabian related, "and started yelling 'What's there?' . . . She got sort of hysterical and said, 'My husband's a policeman.' He was a deputy . . . Then the husband came out . . . and tried to reach for the keys (to the ignition). But Tex jammed (on the accelerator), so I thought the man's arm was going to go with us."

Back at the ranch Manson was waiting for them, she said. "Sadie said she saw a spot of blood outside the car," Charlie told her to wipe the blood off."

Mrs. Kasabian said Watson reported to Manson that when he entered the Tate house he announced, "I'm the devil, here to do the devil's work."

"Really Messy"
He said there was a lot of panic, she related, "that it was really messy, that bodies were lying all over the place and that they were all dead."

She said Manson then asked all four of them if they had any remorse, to which she said all replied they had not. "Charlie told us not to talk this over with anybody at the ranch and to go get some sleep."

Mrs. Kasabian remembered watching television the next day and finding out for the first time the names of the victims.

Breakthrough
Is Reported
On HepatitisWill Help Detect
Presence of Disease

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—

Commercial researchers have reported a breakthrough toward the development of a screening test for a form of hepatitis transmitted via blood transfusion. This form is blamed for 3,000 deaths and 30,000 illnesses annually.

The scientists of the Electro-Nucleonics Laboratories, Inc., have reported obtaining the most highly purified form ever available commercially of a virus-like particle called the Australia antigen.

Recently, this agent has come under strong scientific suspicion as a major cause of at least serum hepatitis and possibly also of many cases of the second form of the disease, infectious hepatitis.

Now, the second phase of the project has begun. The research group is inoculating goats with this purified material in order to produce an anti-serum. This serum could then, theoretically, be used as the basis for mass-screening tests of blood samples to detect the presence of serum hepatitis.

The scientists said that their findings offer a first step toward developing such a long-sought, rapid, inexpensive and highly sensitive test for screening up to ten million units of transfusion blood donated every year. They also declared that the new development could lead to earlier detection of undiagnosed cases of both serum and infectious hepatitis.

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In Wake of Wallace Victory

Faubus Runs Again for Arkansas Governor

By Roy Reed

HAZEN, Ark., July 29 (UPI)—It was raining when he arrived at a political rally here last Saturday and the people had huddled under the great oaks to eat their catfish.

He stepped out of his automobile wearing a splendidly tailored black suit and went to work at once shaking hands, giving no notice to the rain and making no effort to stay under the umbrella held by the pretty young woman in the short skirt who came with him.

His hair was longer than it used to be. It curled a little above his collar, giving his face a surprisingly youthful look. Between the fingers of his left hand he held a cigarette in a polished holder.

Only one politician would dare walk into a political rally in this hard scrabble state carrying a cigarette holder. He is Orval E. Faubus, occupant of the Arkansas governor's chair longer than any other man, nemesis of federal power half a generation ago, preparer of the way for the third-party movement of former Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama.

Wallace Example
Mr. Faubus is running for governor again four years after retiring from the office he held for 12 years, a record term for an



Orval Faubus

Arkansas governor. He is trying to make the same kind of political comeback in his own peculiar way that Mr. Wallace brought off this spring.

If he succeeds, it will be due partly to what he calls the "ideological boost" that the Wallace victory gave to Faubus supporters.

Los Angeles, July 29.—Farm workers and grape growers reached a historic agreement yesterday to end the bitter, five-year-old, union-sponsored worldwide boycott of California table grapes.

After refusing to give in for years, 35 growers—producing 50 percent of the crop—agreed to the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee's demand for and hourly wage of \$1.50, fringe benefits and union recognition.

This means that 80 to 85 percent of California's table-grape acreage will be under union contract. The remaining growers, located in the Fresno area, are expected to sign contracts by the end of the week, industry sources said.

Cesar Chavez, the farm-workers committee leader, is the man who made the grape boycott an international case.

First word of the agreement came from two Fresno-area growers. Mr. Chavez was unavailable for comment nor was Philip Fleck Jr., president of the Western Employers Council and chief negotiator for the growers.

Indirect confirmation came from one of the five Roman Catholic bishops who exerted a powerful influence in bringing the two sides together.

Previously, growers with control of about 30 percent of the state's table-grape crop had signed. If the Fresno County growers sign up at the end of the week, that would mean nearly all of the state's crop is under union contract.

Mr. Chavez has said the boycott will be lifted when the contracts are signed; since 1965, union supporters in North and South America and in Europe have urged buyers not to purchase California grapes.

Mr. Chavez, a stocky, self-educated man of Mexican ancestry, and a former migrant worker, became a powerful and influential leader through the use of the boycott. The late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and former Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey, were among his supporters.

Higher Minimum Urged
WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO said today that low-wage workers are hit hardest by inflation and urged Congress to increase the federal minimum wage to at least \$2 an hour.

"Today's minimum wage of \$1.60 is just a few cents more in terms of purchasing power than \$1.25 was in 1966," he said in a statement prepared for the House Education and Labor Committee.

The last minimum wage increase, from \$1.25 to \$1.60 over several years, were enacted in 1966.

in Arkansas. But it will also be due to much more.

At 60, rested and healthy after four years of running an amusement park in the Ozark Mountains, Mr. Faubus is given a good chance of winning the Democratic nomination in the primary Aug. 25 or, in case of a runoff, two weeks later.

Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller, a Republican who is moderately liberal on the race issue, is expected to win easily his party's nomination for a third term. He will be in deep trouble if he has to face Mr. Faubus in the November election. The man from the Ozarks is one of the ablest and toughest campaigners Arkansas has seen.

Race Out As Issue
None of the 12 Republican and Democratic candidates is whipping up the race issue in the old manner. Other major Democratic candidates include Attorney General Joe Purcell and House Speaker Hayes C. McClellin. Both are racial moderates. In many ways, so is the new incarnation of Mr. Faubus.

Nevertheless, a Faubus comeback would be seen as one more indication of a hardening of political attitudes in the South, coming on the heels of the Wallace victory and of the defeat of Sen. Ralph Yarborough, the liberal Texas Democrat, by a conservative primary opponent.

Mr. Faubus is still a potent symbol of white resistance 13 years after he called out the National Guard to block nine black children from integrating Little Rock Central High School.

Inspired Resistance
He became the first Southern governor to inspire a massive federal-state confrontation over integration. President Dwight D. Eisenhower had to send federal troops to keep the nine Negroes in Central High School. The federal government won, but so did Mr. Faubus. He was unbeatable in every election after that.

Another big round of school desegregation is scheduled in Arkansas and the rest of the South this fall because of renewed pressure from the Nixon administration. Schools are on people's minds once again.

If any candidate benefits from that preoccupation in Arkansas, it will be Mr. Faubus.

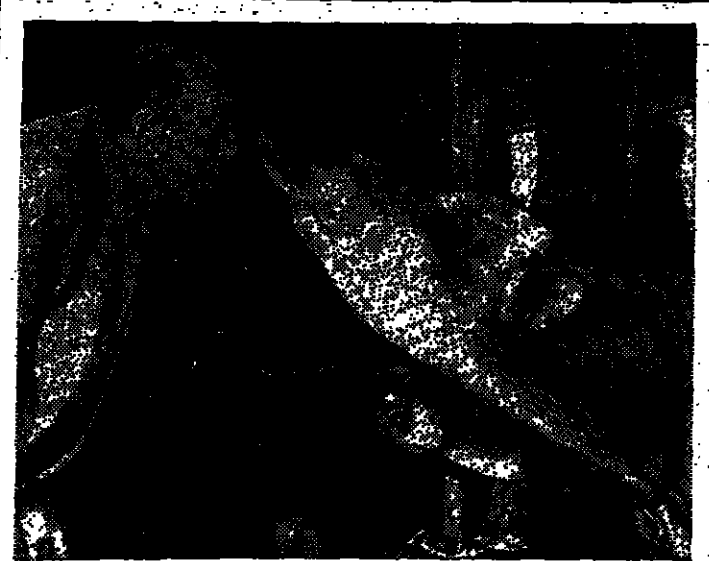
Air Fares Within U.S.
Frozen Until Oct. 15
WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board ruled today that current domestic air fares will remain in effect until Oct. 15 while new rates are being established.

The CAB's action is contingent on assent by the U.S. Court of Appeals here, which earlier this month said the fares had been formulated illegally. The court may still order a rollback of the \$800 million fare rise.

The board said it will require the airlines to file new tariff schedules, for its consideration and public review, to go into effect after Oct. 15.

The CAB said it believes the new procedure to be "the quickest, fairest and most effective way" to resolve the unsettled situation with regard to air fares.

The announcement was in response to a decision of the appeals court ruling that a CAB order last Sept. 13, allowing fare increases of about 6.35 percent, was invalid because the board had not complied with public-notice and hearing requirements.



MUTUAL ADMIRATION—Apparently fully aware of the respect due to the nation's leader, this friendly call presents its homage to Danish Premier Hilmar Baunsgaard, visiting a farm on the island of Fyen.

French Mayor, Ex-General
Quarrel Over Pop Festival

PARIS, July 29 (AP)—A Socialist

mayor, worried about hippies who might damage his plane trees, and a former parachute general, who calls marijuana "a joke," are locked in battle over a banned pop-music festival.

The mayor of Aix-en-Provence does not want it anywhere near his town. The general, likely to lose out on a \$200,000 dollar investment in the festival, has written to President Georges Pompidou asking him to overrule the mayor and allow the show to go on on Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

Mayor Felix Ciccolini said the main reason he doesn't want the festival is because of the risk of fire. He also made clear that he does not think it fits into the cultural image of Aix-en-Provence, home of a classical music festival. And he told a reporter:

"I don't want these young people coming and making on our town's plane trees."

Gen. Claude Clement, 65, is a former parachute commander who was eased out of the French Army after being suspected of siding with rebellious colonels in the abortive Algerian coup against Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Describing himself as a pop-music nut, Gen. Clement said he carried 1,000 records with him through campaigns in Indochina and the Sahara. "You can be half dead like me and still be in," he said. "It's up to the old ones to turn their organizing experience over to youth."

Gen. Clement expected 100,000 young people at the festival, arriving aboard planes chartered from Sweden, Denmark and Germany. Then, on July 29, came the mayor's order banning the festival as creating a "major risk of fire" and threatening public order.

Since then Gen. Clement has gotten together 14 water cannons as fire prevention. To keep order, he has hired 35 special policemen and 110 harkis—Algerian soldiers who fought with the French against the Algerian rebels.

Because the performers' contracts cannot be canceled, Gen. Clement may try to go ahead with the concert even without Mr. Pompidou's intervention and regardless of the mayor.

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Two Top Blacks
Reported Ready
to Quit Nixon

WASHINGTON, July 29 (UPI)—Top black officials of the Nixon administration—James Farmer and J. Brown—plan to resign, it was learned recently.

Farmer, assistant secretary for Health, Education and Welfare, leaves next month and Mr. Brown, an assistant to President Nixon, will leave this fall, according to a third black official who did not want to be identified.

A high administration official said the source's information "could be the mark of it could be true."

He said he knew of no plans by Mr. Farmer or Mr. Brown to quit.

Mr. Farmer became well known for his civil rights movement as one of the Congress of Racial Equality and was Mr. Nixon's most prominent Negro appointee. Mr. Brown headed his own public relations firm in North Carolina before joining the administration.

Farmer, who had denied reports he planned to leave the cabinet, said Monday he could confirm or deny "whether I be here any extended time."

He said he was expecting to stay till term, but I reassess the situation all the time and I'm reassessing it now."

He positively going next week, said the source, a liberal black. "He's not happy where he is, the administration is not happy and blacks are not happy."

Farmer, who had denied reports he planned to leave the cabinet, said Monday he could confirm or deny "whether I be here any extended time."

Open House

Those cheers that echoed in the House of Representatives on Monday may have violated the rules but they were nevertheless very much in order. They were cheers for democracy, for the basic idea of representative government, for the concept of government by the consent of the governed. They came in response to a historic House decision to put an end, at long last, to its ancient practice of voting in secret on amendments to pending legislation. By an almost unanimous voice vote, the members of the House approved an amendment to the Congressional Reorganization Bill providing that in the future they shall be recorded by name as they pass up the aisle to vote on amendments.

The House, at the same time, approved some other exceedingly salutary changes in its procedures. It agreed to permit at least ten minutes of debate on any amendment printed in advance in the Congressional Record. And it approved the installation of electronic voting equipment to speed up roll calls provided that later on the House decides that it wishes to tally its divisions in this modern, efficient and sensible fashion. More's the pity that it did not decide also to make committee meetings open to the public as a general rule. All these changes are simply devices for transacting the public business in public. They will serve at once to help the representatives themselves to know what they are doing and to help their constituents to know what they have done.

Because in their present form the changes are amendments to a bill which must have the concurrence of the Senate before it can become law, one cannot yet regard them as *faits accomplis*. But the support for them in the House was so strong, so healthy and

so overwhelming that one can reasonably suppose the House would adopt them as rules of its own if the Senate should fail to translate them into an act of Congress. They reflect great credit on the House and will surely enhance the confidence of the country in its government.

Secrecy in the House is one of those curious folk-ways perpetuated as tradition long after the purpose for which it was originally contrived has been forgotten. The House of Commons in England undertook to keep its proceedings secret in order to protect its members from reprisals by James I and Charles I in the 17th century. The practice, designed to offset despotism, soon proved itself despotic. It led to all sorts of abuses difficult to unmask and to rebuke because responsibility for them could not be discerned. "Next to the existence of open constitutions, and a fair mode of election," the historian Lecky wrote, "the best security a nation can possess for the fidelity of its representatives is to be found in the system of parliamentary reporting. But this was also wanting. The theory of the statesmen of the first half of the 18th century was that the electors had no right to know the proceedings of their representatives, and it was only after a long and dangerous struggle, which was not terminated until the reign of George III, that the right of printing debates was virtually conceded."

The right of a free people to know how their elected representatives vote is a right without which elections can be considered neither free nor meaningful. The House of Commons recognized this long ago. The House of Representatives honors its best values in joining them now as a genuinely representative body.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Heath's Crucial Choices

It would be difficult in the best of circumstances to have to replace so able and experienced a British cabinet minister as Iain Macleod. Prime Minister Heath had to find that replacement as Chancellor of the Exchequer from a Conservative government barely a month in office after nearly six years in opposition—and his difficulties did not stop there.

He might have sent Reginald Maudling back to the job he held in Tory governments in 1963-64. In doing so, he would have removed one of the most experienced Tory ministers from the Home Office, where he was just coming to grips with the delicate and explosive problem of Northern Ireland. Furthermore, Maudling is the chancellor who left a \$2.2 billion balance-of-payments deficit and is considered to be a doubtful convert to the idea of Britain joining the European Common Market.

Heath's decision to appoint Anthony Bar-

ber as chancellor meant taking him from negotiations hardly under way for British entry into the Common Market and even running the risk of reviving doubts in France and elsewhere as to the seriousness of Britain's bid. In any event, Barber, a close friend and confidant of the Prime Minister, is now the new chancellor and Geoffrey Rippon will leave his post as Minister of Technology to try to negotiate Britain's entry into the European community. Rippon, at 46, has generally lined up with the Tory right wing on economic matters and his skill at delicate negotiation remains untested; but he is a dedicated "European."

Neither man will have an easy road; but with Parliament in recess until October and with no further meetings of ministers on Britain's Common Market application scheduled until that month, each will have time to adjust to his new responsibilities.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Trade War

For the first time since the war, serious money quarrels poison Europe-U.S. relations. A trifle, a *faux-pas* can start a commercial war at any moment. And the latter would certainly degenerate into a monetary conflict. A political conflict would ensue.

President Nixon last Monday showed publicly that he took the danger very seriously. . . But for the EEC Commission, textile quotas, which Mr. Nixon accepts, already constitute a most serious violation of international regulations. . . The uneasiness is deep-rooted and goes back a long way.

It was for political reasons that America sponsored the principle of European unity in the fifties. It is now enraged to find before it countries which, while remaining politically dispersed, manage to unite only for bringing it commercial competition. The possibility of British Common Market membership only increases the ill-temper of American exporters: a widened Europe, together with its overseas partners, will represent nearly two-thirds of world trade.

Yet their fears appear hardly justified. Far from having been detrimental to trade development, the Common Market has favored it up to now. Trade between Europe and the United States tripled in ten years.

"It is time," one of Mr. Maurice Schumann's principal aides declares, "for the Americans to stop considering European unity as a political benefit which also brings economic disadvantages. A powerful Common Market is in the interest of the United States. We are interdependent in prosperity."

This is true. But the reasoning would be more convincing if, on the monetary level, Europe assumed responsibilities commensu-

rate to its commercial power. It is no use saying that it is up to the sinner to bear the burden of his faults because the Americans will not devalue the dollar for the good and simple reason that an increase of the gold price would primarily benefit the principal producer countries, South Africa and Russia.

"The Europeans have something better to do than to accumulate surpluses at the very moment when they complain that the Americans buy their firms too cheaply," monetary expert Robert Triffin notes.

If a European currency existed, it would soon have to be revalued in relation to the dollar. And it is not certain that the countries of the Old Continent have an interest in either *immobilisme* or a blow-by-blow action at random. The commercial war will be settled by the currency, or be made worse by the currency.

—From Marc Ullmann in L'Espresso (Paris).

Cuba's Problems

Dr. Castro chose to take the blame (for economic failures) on Cuban shoulders. As a gesture it must command some respect. But it does not bring the country any nearer to a solution. The basic political problem in Cuba remains the same. Dr. Castro has still not been able, or willing, to create the institutional framework with which the country can be efficiently run. His leadership is still too personal, too experimental, too haphazard. The one bit of light on a bleak horizon is that Chile has decided to break the U.S.-initiated economic embargo. If other Latin American countries follow suit, it will help Cuba some part of the way forward.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 20, 1895

PARIS—The elections to the Councils of the departments in France have just taken place, with the exception of Paris, which has a special regime. This appeal to the electorate has once more affirmed the success of the Ministerial Republicans, who have greatly increased their majority over the Radicals and the Monarchists. As for the Socialists, they have only succeeded in returning twelve of their candidates, which is practically nothing, and a great loss for them.

Fifty Years Ago

July 20, 1920

NEW YORK—Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks arrived home today and received an enthusiastic reception at the pier by a delegation from the Friars Club. They were then escorted to their hotel and gave a press conference. "We enjoyed our whole trip abroad and particularly were gratified by the reception we received wherever we went," speaking of Paris fashions, Mary Pickford said, "I don't like the short skirts, but I think they are certainly going to be longer this year."



The UN and World Pollution

By Claire Sterling

ROME—There was quiet dismay in UN circles not long ago when U. Thant, in an otherwise admirable speech, seemed to hint that a new international body might be needed to cope with problems of the human environment. Among those already engaged in this pursuit are six special commissions and five specialized agencies of the UN itself (including FAO, WHO, UNESCO, ICSU and ECOSOC), a worldwide network of private UN Associations (UNAs), the Council of Europe (CE), the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), NATO, the Common Market's European Economic Commission (EEC), Eastern Europe's Comecon (CMEA), and at least 23 other inter-governmental or private bodies bearing such impenetrable acronyms as EFPO, TWSA, ICDFP, ICDFP, CEIP, ICAO, OMCO, ECMT, ITR, UITP, IULA, IPEP, IATA and STICHTING CONCAWE.

There is plenty of room in the field, of course, considering the subject's complexity and the gaps in our knowledge that have been coming to light recently. Among other things we've discovered rather late in the day is the fact that scientists still aren't sure how much carbon dioxide we can inject into the atmosphere before heating it up enough to melt the polar icecaps, how much smog can cut off the sun's rays without bringing a new Ice Age upon us, how many germs per cubic centimeter of water we can swallow and live, how much better or worse off the human race would actually be for using or banning DDT.

Some Progress

Nevertheless our sources of pooled information are certainly improving. Not all the international bodies listed above have gotten past the windy stage of expostulation and exhortation, but several have. The OECD, whose member states include most of Western Europe as well as Canada and the United States, is by all accounts the most efficient. It has already completed an exhaustive study on noise and begun another on the air. Its efforts are directed mainly toward standardizing data and examining possible remedial action. . . how much it will cost, who should pay, and so on.

The Council of Europe has also produced useful country studies; and others are being prepared for a new arm of NATO designed to

defend the Atlantic Alliance against everything called the Committee for the Challenge of Modern Society (CCMS). Inssofar as the CCMS is meant to command governmental attention at the highest levels, President Nixon's initiative in proposing it last autumn was commendable, especially since his proposal was accompanied by a very handsome offer of financing. All the same, several of our NATO partners didn't like it (and still don't) because of a certain parochial quality they feel we ought to be rising above.

It's the Russians we're after, really. (They may say that "socialism, with its respect for nature, protects the health of all men, even in the capitalist world," whereas capitalism does the opposite. But the condition of the Baltic and Caspian Seas, not to mention the once crystal-pure Lake Baikal in Siberia, scarcely confirms that.) Naturally, the Chinese should be in on this too. Apart from participating in the weather-watching World Meteorological Organization (WMO), however, they are apparently not about to join anything. Since no effort at planetary husbandry is likely to get far without the Chinese and the Russians, efforts to rope in our fellow men at the Kremlin are intensifying from month to month. Although not everybody may be prepared to believe it, the best way of going about this so far seems to be through the UN.

Prague Meeting

The UN's Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) is in close touch with Soviet and other Eastern European leaders, to prepare for a continent-wide conference of industrialized nations on the environment in Prague next May. That conference will prepare in turn for a planetary summit meeting to be held in Stockholm under UN auspices for the following year. Theoretically, the thousand delegates to the Stockholm gathering will already have reached the stage of drawing up guidelines for planet-wide environmental codes. What progress may be made in that direction by a thousand delegates sitting in one room—albeit presumably having to refer back to their governments—may be open to question. It is interesting, though, that every step in the UN's laborious preparations for the Stockholm Conference has been endorsed unanimously since Sweden first proposed it two years ago.

On the other hand, the UN forum is distressingly public, something from which Soviet leaders tend automatically to shy. They are inclined therefore to be more relaxed in discreet encounters between their own and other private UN Associations, especially ours: Arthur Goldberg's visit to Moscow last summer under such sponsorship ended in a promising agreement for joint studies, if only in parallel.

Club of Rome

Still more privately, Premier Kossygin's son-in-law, Gherman Gvishiani, has discussed a projected series of computer-based systems analyses with McGeorge Bundy, who has, since President Johnson asked him to in 1968, been trying to "explore the state of international knowledge about some of the larger problems faced by the industrialized societies." And even more privately, Gvishiani has been approached by an intriguing and almost clandestine band of 30-odd international experts from almost as many countries who call themselves the Club of Rome.

The Club's prospectus is rather daunting, essentially speaking as it does of "heuristic approaches," "decision-effectivity time-spans," "discontinuities," "metabolic relations," and 47 planet-wide "Continuous Critical Problems (CCPs)" which must be "cognized" before the time-spans run out. Actually, the Club's project is wildly ambitious and altogether absorbing: a computer-based effort to build three-dimensional models of the 47 CCPs, measure their effects upon one another, and observe these effects as they expand with time. The fact that computers will be provided for this study by the august Battelle Institute in Geneva and that the working group will be directed by Dr. Hasan Ozbekhan, head of King Resources' Computer Division in California, who is considered by those who know him to be a genius, suggests that this effort to achieve "a leap in inventiveness . . . surpassing conventional wisdom" is being taken quite seriously.

One gathers from all this information collecting that we may be able to move on before too long from the elementary study level to the more fermented ones of decision-making. Maybe U. Thant is right in his exquisitely delicate skepticism about the UN's capacity to preside successfully over planetary deliberations at that stage. If the UN cannot, however, who could?

The New Soviet Union

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON—America, at this moment, rather horribly resembles England and France in the early and middle 30's. The young are like the Oxford undergraduates who resolved never "to bear arms for king and country." The old are refusing to face the harsh new facts of the national situation, just as most people in France and England refused to face the harsh facts created by Adolf Hitler.

The prevailing self-delusion is just a bit more exorable, for we have no Hitler-figure, nowadays, to tell us in plain terms just where we stand. Our own situation has changed, in fact, primarily because Soviet behavior has changed quite radically. And as Soviet behavior was never all that charming, it has been easy to ignore the extremely dangerous change that has now occurred.

To begin at the beginning, the sources of this change in Soviet behavior are easy to identify. The Soviets' own situation has also changed, for one thing, simply because this country has by now passively surrendered our former enormous margin in nuclear-strategic power. That, in itself, was bound to lead to some degree of recalculation of risks in the Kremlin.

The Grechko Story

This has plainly coincided, however, with another kind of change, perhaps very profound, inside the Soviet itself. Except for pre-Pearl Harbor Japan, the Soviet Union today is in fact unique among the major nations of the twentieth century, in the simple sense that the military leaders are able to name their own boss, the defense minister.

The fairly dramatic story of Marshal Andrei Grechko's appointment to lead the Defense Ministry

was first printed, long ago, in this column. The implications of that story have also been stressed before. Yet it cannot be too often reiterated that when the military leaders are able to name their own boss, this can only mean that the military has acquired very great social-political leverage.

This alone sets the present-day Soviet Union quite apart from the Soviet Union of Stalin, and even the Soviet Union of Khrushchev. To this must be added the further fact that the official civilian boss, Leonid Brezhnev, is almost certainly the Soviet marshals' chief ally on the Presidium, as well as the prime beneficiary of their important political support.

If the Joint Chiefs of Staff were able to impose General Curtis LeMay as Secretary of Defense, and had also played a considerable role in President Nixon's election, we should naturally expect a different style of U.S. policy-making and behavior. That is about what has happened in Moscow, and this, no doubt, is really why Soviet behavior has changed so disturbingly.

The word "behavior" is used here, because Soviet policy has always been the maximum expansion of Soviet power, wherever expansion has been possible without undue risk. In this sense, at least, Soviet policy has not been modified at all.

But as the world first saw when the wretched Czechoslovaks met their fate, the style of Soviet policy has now become much more crassly militaristic. A drastic recalculation of risks has obviously been made, too, partly because of the altered nuclear balance. Yet the main behavior change is even more basic.

In the past, the big, dangerous Soviet actions were always taken in response to what looked like offsetting opportunities. Berlin look-

ed hopelessly exposed, so Berlin was blockaded. The United States went in for disarmament in 1949, so the Korean war was touched off in 1950. And so it went, until the rise in power and influence of the Soviet marshals.

It is one thing, please remember, to seize opportunities when they seem to be offered, free gratis. But it is quite another thing to go to work with cold-blooded calculation, over long periods of time, to create new opportunities for the effective application of military power.

That favors far more of military planning than civilian policy-making. And that is the main change in Soviet behavior which we now have to face up to.

The China Front

The long, methodical preparation for the present *crunch* in the Middle East has been paralleled by the long, methodical preparation for a possible war with Communist China. The American analysts used to say that it would only begin to be necessary to worry about this when the Soviet divisions on the Chinese border had passed a total of thirty.

This summer, Soviet reinforcement has gone forward apace. The total of divisions on the border is now a rock-bottom thirty-five, with forty-five quite probable. More ominously, the Soviets have just moved up three of their special units equipped to fire their "scale-board" missiles, which have a 500-mile range and nuclear warheads.

The "scale-boards" are made to order to take out China's nuclear capability. In sum, although none can guess the time factors, a preventive nuclear attack on China is at least being considered seriously. If that is not enough to prove that a new phase has opened, one wonders what the needed proof might be.

W. Germany and Israel Changing Relationship

By Joe Alex Morris

BONN.—An Israeli correspondent recently filed a story to his newspaper in which he compared the present Israeli ambassador to West Germany, Eliahu Ben-Horin, to his predecessor, Asher Ben-Nathan, in highly uncompromising terms. "Ben-Nathan was a man in the truest sense of the word," he wrote, "I doubt that Ben-Horin is worthy of this title."

The venomous comparison was both unfair and inaccurate. But it said not about the present state of relations between West Germany and Israel.

"They are not as good as the Israelis would like," the Israelis are anxious to continue the "special relationship" developed between the two countries in the '50s.

Chancellor Willy Brandt's center-left coalition is by no means anti-Israeli. But this is a government obsessed with the idea of "normalizing" relations—first and foremost with Moscow and the Communist states of Eastern Europe.

But also with Israel and—on the other side—with the Arab states, ten of which have severed relations with Bonn. What the Israeli correspondent was really complaining about was the end of an era in which aggressive Israeli ambassadors like Ben-Nathan could get what they wanted out of Bonn, simply because of the dark Hitlerite past.

Lighter Shadows

The Brandt government, unlike its predecessors, is not gripped by these shadows from the past. Brandt himself was an early political refugee from Nazism, and his cabinet and top ministerial ranks are stacked with men who spent time in Nazi concentration camps for their political beliefs.

It is ironic but a political truism, some Israelis here admit, that Israel got along better with West German governments still tainted with these shadows of the past. "They had a political guilty conscience," one explained.

Such a man was Hans Globke, state secretary and right-hand man to Konrad Adenauer who was sharply attacked for his interpretations of racist laws during the Hitler regime. Another was former Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger, once a high official in the Nazi propaganda ministry and also a good friend of Israel.

In contrast, one of Brandt's closest advisers is Hans-Juergen Wischniewsky, Socialist party member and a man whose pro-Arab tendencies have earned him the nickname "Ben Veech." But at least some Israelis here are more concerned about Foreign Minister

Walther Scheel, who has led talk about "normalization" of relations with Israel.

There is a suspicion in Israeli circles here that Scheel, who leader of the Free Democrats trying to lure voters from the right National Democratic Party (NPD), which until its demise the last elections was a haven for what remains of the diehard (and anti-Semitic) vote. Then absolutely no evidence to count this, but the suspicion is that the Free Democrats are a desperate fight for their continuing political existence.

Secret Aid

At least some Israelis are disturbed that Brandt chose to go to an Arab state for his vice last winter. He went to Tunis accompanied by "Ben Veech."

Tunisia is one of those states still maintaining relations with Bonn following the war when it was discovered West Germany was secretly shipping arms to Israel. The details of this, worked out by Adenauer and Ben-Gurion in 1960, have been officially confirmed. Estimates are that at least 1 million worth of surplus German arms went to Israel before they leaked out in 1965 and ships were ended.

Brandt's overtures to the Arab including interviews with influential newspapers in which he pressed his desire to get back on a normal basis, have been at Israel's expense. Bonn strongly supported Israel's bid for a preferential status with Common Market, for example. It still classifies Israel as an undeveloped country so she is eligible for special types of government aid.

The "normalization" which some Israelis have been preaching for some time, secret military aid ended three years ago, and the special status agreement under which Bonn gave Israel \$750 million ran from 1964 to 1969.

Individual reparations claims and were \$140 million last year. But direct economic aid was slightly to \$35 million in 1969. Israelis here take the line that they are not against Bonn's efforts to improve relations with Arab states. "We know Brandt, a friend of Israel," said one. "The concern is there, and it is diminished when the official government spokesman one-day raps Israel for incidents on the Lebanon border, as happened this spring."

But what appears to irritate most is talk about "normalization." We don't accept it, he argued, or Israel. "Not in this general way. It can't be the case."

Letters

Nixon's Advisers

It is time that President Nixon take a closer look at his various advisers referred to as "liberal" and "moderate."

His special adviser on "campus turmoil," Chancellor Alexander Heard of Vanderbilt University, is reported as informing him that the invasion of Cambodia had the effect of pushing "leftward large numbers of students of normally moderate and conservative viewpoints." If this is a sample of the "special advice" it is not surprising that Mr. Heard's recommendations, along with those of James E. Cheek, president of Howard University, were not made public "for fear that their implementation might be handicapped by the publicity."

Furthermore, if Mr. Heard's and Mr. Cheek's mess cannot stand the light of day, are we to assume that these men are part of the Fifth Column operating in the United States today or only two of its famous dopes? In any event, the academic community has long since become the Achilles' heel of the West. It is no accident that the most publicized economists are those Marxist-Keynesian professors, Galbraith and Samuelson. Need we wonder then why Mr. Heard warns of "frustration and dissatisfaction on the part of many students when their professors are

brainwashing them daily with a hideous drive as Marxism, Leninism, Phenomenology, etc. Step by step, the American people are being pressured to recede before the demands of war groups and factions whose aim is the total destruction of capitalist society and Western culture. Indeed, Mr. Cheek!

the cat out of the bag with the mark to the President that black community's goal is no "civil rights" but "social justice" a euphemism for legal plunder, robbing Peter to pay Paul.

No, it is not Cambodia that pushes students "leftward" but people like Messrs. Heard and Cheek.

RAYMOND V. MCNALLY
London.

Inalienable Right

On reading Premier Fidel Castro's attack on the American press and its spokesmen, the editorial comes upon me. I was reminded of a mark Mahatma Gandhi made me a few weeks before he was murdered: "Please try never forget that it is the inalienable right of a people to misgovern themselves." He might well be speaking, today, of Cuba.

London. EVERT BARGHE

U Replies Morris avorably Colombo

It's Available Italian Cabinet

July 29 (AP).—Premier Emilio Colombo's chances of a new four-party coalition government for Italy increased today.

Colombo, who gained renewed support in center-left circles for the last seven years, received a favorable reception from the Christian Democracy (DC) party.

PSU told him it was "available" to join a government, but by scolding its rival, the Socialist Party (PSI) for its in some local and regional governments with Italy's Communist collaboration.

Communist collaboration has been at the heart of the government crisis, now 24 days old. Other questions have arisen around economic reforms.

"Crucial" Day

Evening, Mr. Colombo had scheduled with the PSI its own Christian Democracy party in what most Italian papers called a "crucial" day negotiations.

Meeting with Mr. Colombo, DC issued a noncommittal reply saying only that it to the crisis had been touched.

It also said that the DC directors would meet to review Mr. Colombo's about how the next government should perform.

Reports of a "grand coalition" of the DC, the parties, especially the DC and the PSI, as well as the Christian Democracy party, secretary-general of the PSI, reaffirmed his readiness to join a four-party coalition.

Fourth prospective coalition is the small but vocal Italian party, which Mr. Colombo has been trying to bring into the government.

Mr. Colombo, the Republican, is a well-defined economic policy to fight the country's degrading financial situation, ally to prevent devaluation.

Mr. Colombo had already of the job of treasury minister to La Malfa, secretary general of the Republican party.

ve-Year Budget French Military at \$16 Billion

PARIS, July 29 (AP).—The French Cabinet today approved a five-year equipment budget of \$16 billion.

The budget, which covers the years 1971 to 1975, will increase military spending beneath the level of funds allocated for the first time next year.

About 30 percent, or 30 billion francs (\$5.4 billion), will go into equipment of the nation's nuclear force.

President Georges Pompidou, speaking at a Cabinet meeting, said: "The growth of the military budget will be less than that of the gross national product and the national state budget."

"But," he said, "an effort will be made so that the money spent will have the maximum effect."

The defense budget is keyed to mechanization of French forces and the development of strategic nuclear weapons, including submarines and a mononuclear bomb.

Mr. Pompidou said the necessary steps would be made to maintain capacity for overseas intervention and the presence of our forces at all points of the globe.

Foreign Trade Up

PARIS, July 29 (Reuters).—France's foreign trade today showed a big increase in volume and an improvement in the ratio of exports to imports.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing told a cabinet meeting that France's foreign trade amounted to 100,000 million francs (\$18 billion) in the first six months of this year, compared to 90 million francs (\$14.5 billion) in the first half of 1969.

Vichy to Start Charging For Its Famed Free Waters

VICHY, France, July 29 (AP).—Vichy's sparkling waters, said to revitalize the liver, polish the skin and leave the kidneys feeling for joy, become another victim of economic indigestion this year.

Ending its tradition of giving away the mineral waters free at various springs, Vichy will begin charging in December.

After a century of good business, the city has money problems. A new agreement between the French government, the city of Vichy and the thermal baths, which has the concession for bottling Vichy's waters, will give the city's major actions, will give the city's major actions, will give the city's major actions.

By sprucing up Vichy's hotels and modernizing the baths for specialized treatments, the city thinks it can cast off its old-fashioned image.

Stephane Lévain, who heads the management company, directed by Perrier, says: "We can bring in 150,000 people instead of 80,000 by making Vichy a modern city for health and relaxation which does not cater only to the elderly."



PROUD SUPERMOM—Mrs. Vito Sarro, of Monemiletto, Italy, presents Gianni, all dolled up for baptism services. Little Gianni is the newest of Mrs. Sarro's 26 children.

Rep. Kirwan, 'Pork Barrel' Boss, Dies

WASHINGTON, July 29 (WP).—Michael J. Kirwan, D., Ohio, at 83 the second-oldest member of the House of Representatives, died Monday.

Rep. Kirwan was a professional politician, a powerful member of the House of Representatives, a powerful member of the House of Representatives, a powerful member of the House of Representatives.

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Sir John Barbirolli, 70, Dies After Orchestra Rehearsal

(Continued from Page 1)

He stood high among the international accepted conductors.

Leaving New York in 1943, he returned to England where he took charge of the Halle Orchestra.

Manchester, which had been reduced by the war to 23 players and whose concert hall was in rubble.

The Halle under his guidance became one of Europe's best orchestras, and he was named its laureate conductor for life in 1968.

From 1961 to 1967, Sir John spent his time between the Halle and the Houston Symphony, giving over the leadership of the latter to André Previn.

But he never retired from the Manchester orchestra, and spoke proudly last year of the fact that "I'm only the fourth permanent conductor of my beloved Halle in 111 years."

Flowing Cravats

A small, dark and intense man who favored flowing cravats and broad-brimmed hats (which he bought from Verdi's hat), he said, Sir John looked the part of the great conductor.

Born Giovanni Battista Barbirolli Dec. 2, 1899, upstairs over a bakery shop in Southampton Row, London, within sound of the Bow Church bells, he was therefore, officially by tradition a cockney.

Under rehearsal stress, he often lapsed into cockney dialect, but he also could address Italian musicians in Venetian dialect and French.

His mother was French and his father Italian.

On his father's side, musical tradition was strong. One ancestor had been organist of the famous St. Mark's Church in Padua, Italy, and both Sir John's father and grandfather played violins in the first performance of Verdi's "Otello."

Young Barbirolli took up his father's violin at age 7, but was persuaded to switch to the cello because his father tired of seeing the boy walk from room to room while practicing.

He made his public debut as a cellist at age 11 and went on to study at the Royal Academy of Music, where he demonstrated a remarkable memory for musical scores.

He played for two seasons in the Queen's Hall Orchestra, before being called to service in World War I. In 1924, he founded the Barbirolli String Orchestra of 12 players, and a dozen years later was offered the New York Philharmonic post, reportedly at Toscanini's recommendation.

Thunderous Welcome

In 1955—the year he was knighted—Sir John returned to be Philharmonic as a guest conductor and received a thunderous welcome. In subsequent years, he often came back to lead the orchestra and it was generally agreed that his career failure here had been amply redeemed.

Elsewhere, he conducted many of the world's most famous orchestras, and was renowned for his interpretations of the romantic repertoire in general and in particular of Mahler, Elgar, Vaughan Williams, Sibelius and Delius.

An outspoken, cocky man, Sir John was known to interrupt a rehearsal to show a cellist how the instrument should be played, remarking: "If you don't mind an old fellow's advice, sweetheart, don't you think that's better?"

In his first New York Philharmonic season, he won points momentarily with the players by topping the Italian oboe soloist, Labate, whose accent was almost impenetrable.

Two composers were on the rehearsal schedule: Mozart and Schubert. "Goodness, maestro," Labate said, "what we play first—Mozart?" "No," Sir John replied, "Schub."

Sir John's strengths were described by Harold C. Schonberg,

The Pace Is Slow
In Moscow Talks

MOSCOW, July 29 (WP).—Talks between Foreign Ministers Walter Scheel and Andrei Gromyko on a Bonn-Moscow non-aggression treaty continued today amid indications that the two sides were still far away from agreement.

Rhodesia Ready to Negotiate With New British Government

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 29 (UPI).—Prime Minister Ian Smith told Parliament last night international recognition for Rhodesia was still his prime target and that he is ready to enter into talks with the new British government in an attempt to heal the breach caused by Salisbury's unilateral declaration of independence.

Replying to points raised by black opposition members of Parliament, Mr. Smith reiterated previous statements that he is willing to talk to anybody as long as it promised to be "serious and constructive."

Mr. Smith said it was the previous British Prime Minister, Harold Wilson, who broke off negotiations with Rhodesia and handed the matter over to the United Nations.

He added: "Rhodesia has never been found wanting as far as constructive talks were concerned. I have always been prepared to talk with anyone if I thought this would be serious and constructive."

The government is constantly occupied by the question of international recognition, Mr. Smith said. "We must continue to try, this is obviously our target—to regain our place among other nations in the world," he added.

He said that if anyone knew a short cut or a magic solution to the problem, he would be glad to hear it.

To Explore Possibilities

LONDON, July 29 (UPI).—Britain's Conservative government will explore the possibility of starting talks with the Rhodesian government, diplomatic sources said today.

The sources said the Conservative government's position is that the possibility of opening talks must be explored "slowly and carefully" so that any discussions would stand a reasonable chance of leading toward a settlement.

The Conservative and the former Labor government have insisted there can be no settlement of the independence issue unless Rhodesia agrees to the unimpeded progress of its 4 million black Africans toward majority rule.

The presiding judge, Odd Floen, ordered a statement read into the record to indicate that Capt. Christopher Fasting of the sunken cruise liner Fulvia today praised the Italian members of his crew and said his previous statement on their behavior was not meant as criticism.

He told the maritime inquiry that some of his previous testimony—that some of the Italian crew members had been held back from the lifeboats—had been presented as if this was done with force, as if the Italian crew members had forced themselves into the lifeboats on July 19 after an engine room caught fire.

"This is a complete distortion of my statement," he added. "That was not meant as any debasement or criticism of the Italian crew's behavior."

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U.K. Recognizes Yemen

LONDON, July 29 (Reuters).—Britain today announced recognition of the government of the Yemen Arab Republic.

Fulvia's Captain Now Praises His Italian Crewmen

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Mrs. Gandhi Wins Confidence Vote

NEW DELHI, July 29 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's minority government today won a big vote of confidence which should see it secure in power for the present session of Parliament.

The lower house rejected an opposition no-confidence motion by 241 votes to 134. The vote showed that Mrs. Gandhi, whose ministry has been in a 41-seat minority since last year's split in the Congress party, can stay in power with support from independents, regional parties and the pro-Moscow Communist party of India.

The Congress party has only 221 seats in the 522-seat house.

The 83-year-old premier rejected right-wing opposition charges that she had concentrated all power in her own hands following a major cabinet reshuffle last month and subsequent administrative changes.

14 Phone Links Open
Between U.S., France

NEW YORK, July 29 (Reuters).—Fourteen new satellite and undersea cable circuits have been opened to carry the growing volume of telephone calls between the United States and France, the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. said today.

The company said the new circuits would eliminate delays in completing calls between the two countries.

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Traditionally Great SCOTCH

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"Yes, yes, yes. I assure you BOAC fly 80 jets a week to the USA."



For some people there is only one airline.

BOAC jets now land in the twelve major cities of North America.

How many other airlines can you think of that fly from London to all twelve? And who else but BOAC offers you the VCIO



TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

from Jerome D. Hoffman, President, IIG (London) Services Limited

Recently, a company that sells ordinary front-end load fund announced it was offering a convertible debenture issue without sales charges. Their salesmen, however, would receive a reduced commission. True, they're offering debentures, not fund shares; but a no-load investment by any other name is still a no-load investment. Frankly, when we said that 'The Great Switch was on', we anticipated that thousands of clients and associates would switch to IIG. They did! However, we were a little surprised to see others switching to the no-load, real estate construction concepts that make us one of the fastest growing financial companies in the world.

Naturally, we feel flattered that others are coming around to our way of thinking. But you can't have it both ways. You either offer a no-load real estate investment or you don't.

When you offer both a no-load and an ordinary load investment you're being unfair to your clients and the men who work for you. And when that's the case, the word gets around fast.

LET'S LOOK AT SOME BASIC FACTS:

IIG has no-load for all its funds. We treat all our clients the same—fairly. It costs them nothing to enter an IIG fund, no matter which IIG investment they choose, REFA, FOSS or IIG Italy S.p.A.

Others don't see it our way. They charge some clients a sales commission and offer a no-load to others. We say that's unfair to those who have paid a sales commission.

IIG has only one commission schedule for all its investments. We don't reward some associates more than others. We treat all our associates the same—fairly.

Others don't see it our way. Some associates are given greater rewards for their efforts, others are penalized for them. We say that's unfair.

IIG allows its clients to switch from one of its International Funds to another with no charge, even though they don't pay a cent to come in in the first place.

Others don't see it our way. Their clients pay a load to enter the first fund. When they're switched over, into a no-load fund, they don't get what they paid in sales commission back. We say that's unfair.

IIG believes a client has the right to redeem his investment on demand. We don't tie up our clients' money.

Others don't see it our way. They prefer to offer investment situations that tie up the clients' money for three, five or ten years. Sure, clients can sell their debentures—if they can find a market for them. But we don't see others guaranteeing that a market will exist. Until they do, the clients' money is tied up.

IIG believes all its clients should make money, regardless of which IIG investment they select.

Others do not. They claim some investments should make clients lots of money, some shouldn't. They say that some investments should make management a lot of money, some even more. We say that's unfair.

IIG believes in being consistently fair to both clients and associates. We've been in this business long enough to know that the client is no fool. The salesman's job is hard enough without the company making it harder for him by being inconsistent.

Before IIG ever sold a program, it had a policy: to offer all its clients equally fine investments in real estate and shipping, with no sales commission. To offer all its associates the same high commission schedule on all its investments.

IIG hasn't changed its policy. We stick by what we said when we started.

Others would like to switch to our investment concepts but offer less to their clients. It just won't work. Remember, with IIG, it costs you nothing to switch—all our investments are no-load.

Jerome D. Hoffman
Jerome D. Hoffman, President

I.I.G. (LONDON) SERVICES LIMITED

The UK Service Company for International Investors Group (Sales) Ltd.

P.O. Box 10, Thorn House, Upper St. Martins Lane, London W.C.2.

Telephone: 01-836 4455. Cables: Usrlstate, London W.C.2. Telex: 267505

American Stock Exchange Trading

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1970 - Stocks and Bonds					1970 - Stocks and Bonds					1970 - Stocks and Bonds					1970 - Stocks and Bonds									
High.	Low.	Div. in 3	Stk.	100s.	First. High Low Last, Chgs	High.	Low.	Div. in 3	Stk.	100s.	First. High Low Last, Chgs	High.	Low.	Div. in 3	Stk.	100s.	First. High Low Last, Chgs	High.	Low.	Div. in 3	Stk.	100s.	First. High Low Last, Chgs	
4294	14%	Pelter Inst	78	174	174	17	174	-1/4	3%	114	Silbert Corp	72	2	2	174	174	-1/4	244	15%	154	154	154	154	154
4295	4%	Pratt & Whitney	98	94	94	94	94	-1/4	4%	114	Silbert Corp	72	2	2	174	174	-1/4	244	15%	154	154	154	154	154
11612	11%	Pratt Lamb 1	2	117	117	117	117	+1/4	11%	114	Silbert Corp	72	2	2	174	174	-1/4	244	15%	154	154	154	154	154
11613	11%	Pratt Lamb 2	2	117	117	117	117	+1/4	11%	114	Silbert Corp	72	2	2	174	174	-1/4	244	15%	154	154	154	154	154
11614	11%	Pratt Lamb 3	2	117	117	117	117	+1/4	11%	114	Silbert Corp	72	2	2	174	174	-1/4	244	15%	154	154	154	154	154
11615	11%	Pratt Lamb 4	2	117	117	117	117	+1/4	11%	114	Silbert Corp	72	2	2	174	174	-1/4	244	15%	154	154	154	154	154
11616	11%	Pratt Lamb 5	2	117	117	117	117	+1/4	11%	114	Silbert Corp	72	2	2	174	174	-1/4	244	15%	154	154	154	154	154
11617	11%	Pratt Lamb 6	2	117	117	117	117	+1/4	11%	114	Silbert Corp	72	2	2	174	174	-1/4	244	15%	154	154	154	154	154
11618	11%	Pratt Lamb 7	2	117	117	117	117	+1/4	11%	114	Silbert Corp	72	2	2	174	174	-1/4	244	15%	154	154	154	154	154
11619	11%	Pratt Lamb 8	2	117	117	117	117	+1/4	11%	114	Silbert Corp	72	2	2	174	174	-1/4	244	15%	154	154	154	154	154
11620	11%	Pratt Lamb 9	2	117	117	117	117	+1/4	11%	114	Silbert Corp	72	2	2	174	174	-1/4	244	15%	154	154	154	154	154
11621	11%	Pratt Lamb 10	2	117	117	117	117	+1/4	11%	114	Silbert Corp	72	2	2	174	174	-1/4	244	15%	154	154	154	154	154
11622	11%	Pratt Lamb 11	2	117	117	117	117	+1/4	11%	114	Silbert Corp	72	2	2	174	174	-1/4	244	15%	154	154	154	154	154
11623	11%	Pratt Lamb 12	2	117	117	117	117	+1/4	11%	114	Silbert Corp	72	2	2	174	174	-1/4	244	15%	154	154	154	154	154
11624	11%	Pratt Lamb 13	2	117	117	117	117	+1/4	11%	114	Silbert Corp	72	2	2	174	174	-1/4	244	15%	154	154	154	154	154
11625	11%	Pratt Lamb 14	2	117	117	117	117	+1/4	11%	114	Silbert Corp	72	2	2	174	174	-1/4	244	15%	154	154	154	154	154
11626	11%	Pratt Lamb 15	2	117	117	117	117	+1/4	11%	114	Silbert Corp	72	2	2	174	174	-1/4	244	15%	154	154	154	154	154
11627	11%	Pratt Lamb 16	2	117	117	117	117	+1/4	11%	114	Silbert Corp	72	2	2	174	174	-1/4	244	15%	154	154	154	154	154
11628	11%	Pratt Lamb 17																						

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on July 29, 1970

1979		1978		1977		1976		1975		1974		1973		1972		1971		1970		1969		1968		1967		1966		1965		1964		1963		1962		1961		1960		1959		1958		1957		1956		1955		1954		1953		1952		1951		1950		1949		1948		1947		1946		1945		1944		1943		1942		1941		1940		1939		1938		1937		1936		1935		1934		1933		1932		1931		1930		1929		1928		1927		1926		1925		1924		1923		1922		1921		1920		1919		1918		1917		1916		1915		1914		1913		1912		1911		1910		1909		1908		1907		1906		1905		1904		1903		1902		1901		1900		1899		1898		1897		1896		1895		1894		1893		1892		1891		1890		1889		1888		1887		1886		1885		1884		1883		1882		1881		1880		1879		1878		1877		1876		1875		1874		1873		1872		1871		1870		1869		1868		1867		1866		1865		1864		1863		1862		1861		1860		1859		1858		1857		1856		1855		1854		1853		1852		1851		1850		1849		1848		1847		1846		1845		1844		1843		1842		1841		1840		1839		1838		1837		1836		1835		1834		1833		1832		1831		1830		1829		1828		1827		1826		1825		1824		1823		1822		1821		1820		1819		1818		1817		1816		1815		1814		1813		1812		1811		1810		1809		1808		1807		1806		1805		1804		1803		1802		1801		1800		1799		1798		1797		1796		1795		1794		1793		1792		1791		1790		1789		1788		1787		1786		1785		1784		1783		1782		1781		1780		1779		1778		1777		1776		1775		1774		1773		1772		1771		1770		1769		1768		1767		1766		1765		1764		1763		1762		1761		1760		1759		1758		1757		1756		1755		1754		1753		1752		1751		1750		1749		1748		1747		1746		1745		1744		1743		1742		1741		1740		1739		1738		1737		1736		1735		1734		1733		1732		1731		1730		1729		1728		1727		1726		1725		1724		1723		1722		1721		1720		1719		1718		1717		1716		1715		1714		1713		1712		1711		1710		1709		1708		1707		1706		1705		1704		1703		1702		1701		1700		1699		1698		1697		1696		1695		1694		1693		1692		1691		1690		1689		1688		1687		1686		1685		1684		1683		1682		1681		1680		1679		1678		1677		1676		1675		1674		1673		1672		1671		1670		1669		1668		1667		1666		1665		1664		1663		1662		1661		1660		1659		1658		1657		1656		1655		1654		1653		1652		1651		1650		1649		1648		1647		1646		1645		1644		1643		1642		1641		1640		1639		1638		1637		1636		1635		1634		1633		1632		1631		1630		1629		1628		1627		1626		1625		1624		1623		1622		1621		1620		1619		1618		1617		1616		1615		1614		1613		1612		1611		1610		1609		1608		1607		1606		1605		1604		1603		1602		1601		1600		1599		1598		1597		1596		1595		1594		1593		1592		1591		1590		1589		1588		1587		1586		1585		1584		1583		1582		1581		1580		1579		1578		1577		1576		1575		1574		1573		1572		1571		1570		1569		1568		1567		1566		1565		1564		1563		1562		1561		1560		1559		1558		1557		1556		1555		1554		1553		1552		1551		1550		1549		1548		1547		1546		1545		1544		1543		1542		1541		1540		1539		1538		1537		1536		1535		1534		1533		1532		1531		1530		1529		1528		1527		1526		1525		1524		1523		1522		1521		1520		1519		1518		1517		1516		1515		1514		1513		1512		1511		1510		1509		1508		1507		1506		1505		1504		1503		1502		1501		1500		1499		1498		1497		1496		1495		1494		1493		1492		1491		1490		1489		1488		1487		1486		1485		1484		1483		1482		1481		1480		1479		1478		1477		1476		1475		1474		1473		1472		1471		1470		1469		1468		1467		1466		1465		1464		1463		1462		1461		1460		1459		1458		1457		1456		1455		1454		1453		1452		1451		1450		1449		1448		1447		1446		1445		1444		1443		1442		1441		1440		1439		1438		1437		1436		1435		1434		1433		1432		1431		1430		1429		1428		1427		1426		1425		1424		1423		1422		1421		1420		1419		1418		1417		1416		1415		1414		1413		1412		1411		1410		1409		1408		1407		1406		1405		1404		1403		1402		1401		1400		1399		1398		1397		1396		1395		1394		1393		1392		1391		1390		1389		1388		1387		1386		1385		1384		1383		1382		1381		1380		1379		1378		1377		1376		1375		1374		1373		1372		1371		1370		1369		1368		1367		1366		1365		1364		1363		1362		1361		1360		1359		1358		1357		1356		1355		1354		1353		1352		1351		1350		1349		1348		1347		1346		1345		1344		1343		1342		1341		1340		1339		1338		1337		1336		1335		1334		1333		1332		1331		1330		1329		1328		1327		1326		1325		1324		1323		1322		1321		1320		1319		1318		1317		1316		1315		1314		1313		1312		1311		1310		1309		1308		1307		1306		1305		1304		1303		1302		1301		1300		1299		1298		1297		1296		1295		1294		1293		1292		1291		1290		1289		1288		1287		1286		1285		1284		1283		1282		1281		1280		1279		1278		1277		1276		1275		1274		1273		1272		1271		1270		1269		1268		1267		1266		1265		1264		1263		1262		1261		1260		1259		1258		1257		1256		1255		1254		1253		1252		1251		1250		1249		1248		1247		1246		1245		1244		1243		1242		1241		1240		1239		1238		1237		1236		1235		1234		1233		1232		1231		1230		1229		1228		1227		1226		1225		1224		1223		1222		1221		1220		1219		1218		1217		1216		1215		1214		1213		1212		1211		1210		1209		1208		1207		1206		1205		1204		1203		1202		1201		1200		1199		1198		1197		1196		1195		1194		1193		1192		1191		1190		1189		1188		1187		1186		1185		1184		1183		1182		1181		1180		1179		1178		1177		1176		1175		1174		1173		1172		1171		1170		1169		1168		1167		1166		1165		1164		1163		1162		1161		1160		1159		1158		1157		1156		1155		1154		1153		1152		1151		1150		1149		1148		1147		11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Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
m. S.F. --	57 ⁷ / ₈	58 ³ / ₈
75	45	75

1698 Cynus A	5.12	4.85	4.85
1698 Cynus B	4.95	4.60	4.75
2624 Dom Pdr	21% ^a	26%	26% + 1/2
2624 Dom Stores	21%	24	24
2624 duPont Can	21%	27	27 + 1/2
30 Emco	11	11	11
2240 Felcan	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4 + 1/4
689 Top Oil Blk	17%	17 1/2	17 1/2
1925 Trnd Grp	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2 + 1/2
1872 Trans Can	29	26 1/2	26 1/2
3300 Trans Int	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
300 Un CarcCan	12 1/2	12	12
1126 Un Gas Can	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4 + 1/4
200 Un O. Cal.	26	25	25 - 1/2
Turt Chicago	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
First Nat Boston ...	64 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
U.S. Trust Co	53 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2
*Ex-dividend.			
Lombard	35-37 1/2	35	35
Zurich	35.90	35.90	35.90
Paris (12.5 kl.) ...	36.60	36.54	+ 0.06

\$ U.S. dollars per ounce.

FURUS

Inv	Indic	Bid	Ask	Open	Close	Bid	Ask
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[illegible]

WDal	5.66	8.19	Inv	Resh	4.0
Ygh M	52.09	52.09	Istel		75.7
aware Group:			Ivy		5.9

Locat	9.78	10.69	J. Hancock	6.4
Belwr	10.62	11.61	Johnston	17.1
Delta	5.74	6.27	Keystone Fund	

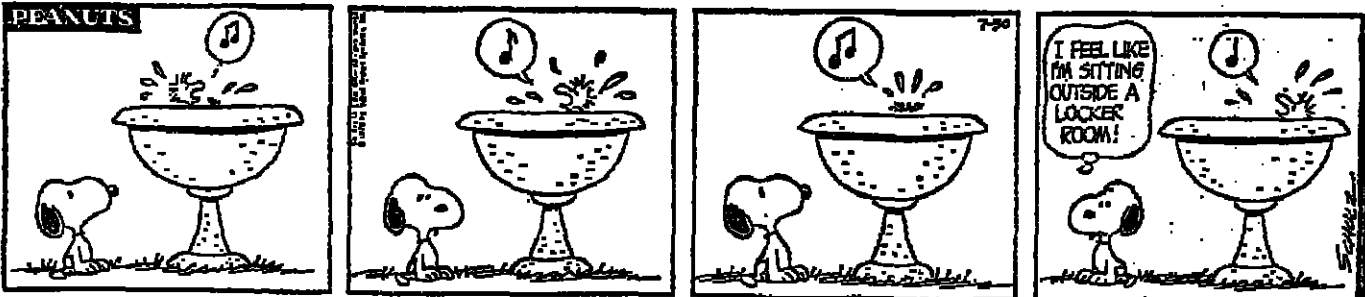
[illegible]

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Bonds	Nova Scotia 7-35..	100 1/4	101 1/4	J. Logan 4 1/2-82..	72	74
	Occidental 114-82..	85	87	W. Kilde 5-89.....	55	57

Alfa Romeo 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PEANUTS



R.C.



MILABNER



BETTY BAILEY



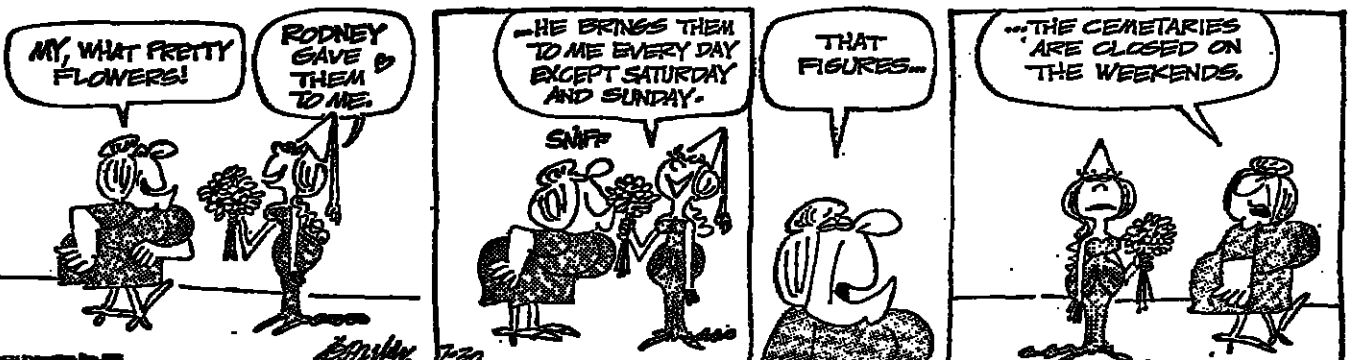
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

In bridge, as in life, those who expect justice are frequently disappointed. A player may make a good play and then find up with the same poor result he would have had if he had made a bad one.

South had this experience on the diagrammed deal.

He opened the hand with two no-trump, a bid that normally shows 21 or 23 points. But most experts will make that bid with a "good" 20 points, and the wealth of intermediate cards in the South hand qualified it under that heading.

North had an obvious raise to three no-trump and West led the heart ten. In the East-West style the jack would have been led from a jack-high combination, and the lead of the ten promised possession of one of the top three honor cards.

This information was, of course, available to South, who therefore made the good play of allowing the ten to win the first trick. He knew that West must have ace-jack-ten, and that the duck would not affect the situation if West held a four-card suit.

If West held a five-card suit, which was somewhat more likely, the duck would serve to cut the East-West communications. The duck could have turned out badly if West held a six-card suit, but this was rather unlikely.

West could do no better than continue with the ace and another heart. This left him with two established hearts but virtually no chance of gaining the lead.

South won the third trick and led the spade jack, which was covered by the queen, king and ace. It is easy to see that, if South had won the first trick, a heart lead at this point from

East would have given the defense the setting tricks.

As it was East returned a diamond, and South was in a position to make the contract. But he would have had to guess the distribution exactly, and he had no clue to the distribution of the suits other than hearts.

South made the normal play of the ace-king of clubs, hoping that East had begun with exactly three cards in that suit, and had no way to make his ninth trick.

NORTH (D)
♦ K 9 8
♥ 5 3 2
♦ Q J 8
♣ J 7 3 2

EAST
♦ A 7 6 5 3
♥ 7 4
♦ 6 3
♣ Q 10 9 4

SOUTH
♦ J 10 2
♥ K Q 9
♦ A K 10
♣ A K 5

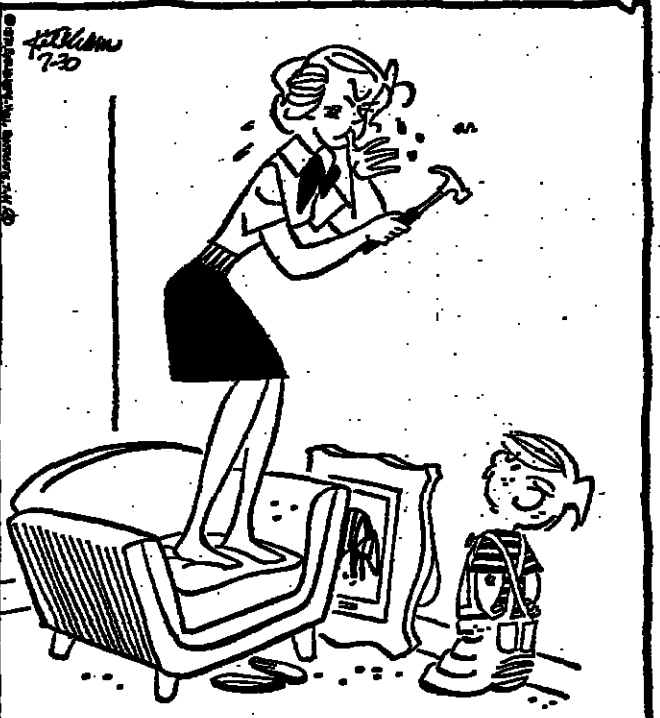
Both sides were vulnerable

The bidding:
North: East: South: West:
Pass: Pass: 2 N.T.: Pass:
3 N.T.: Pass: Pass: Pass:
West led the heart ten.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

CLAP	CAIRED	PLAT
RAIL	AMORE	RAFE
ANNE	PIRNS	JOSEA
BESTFOOT	POTTER	
HENS	HIDE	
APPOSE	BASEMENT	
DOORS	GONER	ROD
ROSA	ARMOR	ROMA
WAKE	ABIBI	MUSES
WANTS	WANTS	WANTS
HOOS	MATA	
INSEAN	RESORATE	
TOYO	IGORS	ISIS
EVER	NANCE	AINY
MANY	GRAYS	DATE

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ICSEE
MEHRY
MODEOD
SHEARE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: SWISH LOONY KENNEL FIGURE
Answer: Girls should never let a fool kiss them—or else—A KISS FOOL THEM

BOOKS

PLAY IT AS IT LAYS

By Joan Didion. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. 214 pp. \$5.1

Reviewed by John Leonard

THERE hasn't been another American writer of Joan Didion's quality since Nathaniel West. She writes with a razor, carving her characters out of her perceptions with strokes so swift and economical that each scene ends almost before the reader is aware of it—and yet the characters go on bleeding afterward. A pool of blood forms in the mind. Meditating on it, you are both frightened and astonished. When was the wound inflicted? How long have we to live? Miss Didion's new novel combines this surgical prose with a crushing fatalism (the title refers to a crap game) that obliges her people endlessly to circle themselves, reducing their radiances of possibilities, seeking an exit from the "I"—and sets it all in the cities of the desert (Los Angeles, Las Vegas). While the result is not exactly pleasant, it seems to me just about perfect according to its own austere terms.

Maria Wyeth is an internal refugee. She was born in Nevada to parents who were always waiting for the next roll of the dice, and always losing. She went to New York, became a model, survived a disastrous affair with one man and disastrously married another (Carter Lane, demon film maker). We pick up Maria after she has started in two of Carter's movies, giving birth to a little girl with "an aberrant chemical in her brain," aborted a second child, divorced, and retired in her 30s to southern California with a terminal fatigue of the body and the spirit. The only game she has the energy to play is for her daughter, whom she wishes to rescue from a mental home.

Inside and outside Maria, there is only desolation. Carter, the homosexual BZ, BZ's bitchy wife, Helene, and all the other characters seem perfect children of the desert, plastic toys with spring mechanisms inside them, wound up and sent out to whir and spin, dangerous in their very motion. The emotional terrain (brain damage, abortion, homosexuality, suicide, moral exhaustion) is a mirror-image of the landscape (cattlemakes, freeways, gambling casinos, motorcycle, s.e.p.s., drive-in churches). One feels that just as the characters consume themselves in circles and games, so the desert will swallow the errant cities on its surface, leaving everything to the lizards and snakes.

What makes the world of this novel—a world in which the only reply to the question "why?" is "why not?"—so heart-breaking and inescapable is Miss Didion's selection of

Independent TV In Britain Wants More Air Time

LONDON, July 29 (UPI)—Britain's independent television companies say they plan to sue the government for unlimited broadcast hours. They are presently limited to 53 1/2 hours a week.

"Let's broadcast when the public want us," Howard Thomas, managing director of Thames Television, said yesterday. "Let them decide, rather than the government lay down when they should see it."

He said a Conservative government had introduced independent television in Britain and a Labor government allowed it to continue but not expand.

Mr. Thomas pointed out the 15 years ago when British independent television began was allowed 50 hours each week only 2 1/2 hours less than presently permitted.

He said the independent companies particularly wanted present lunchtime programs for housewives.

CROSSWORD—By Will Wen

ACROSS

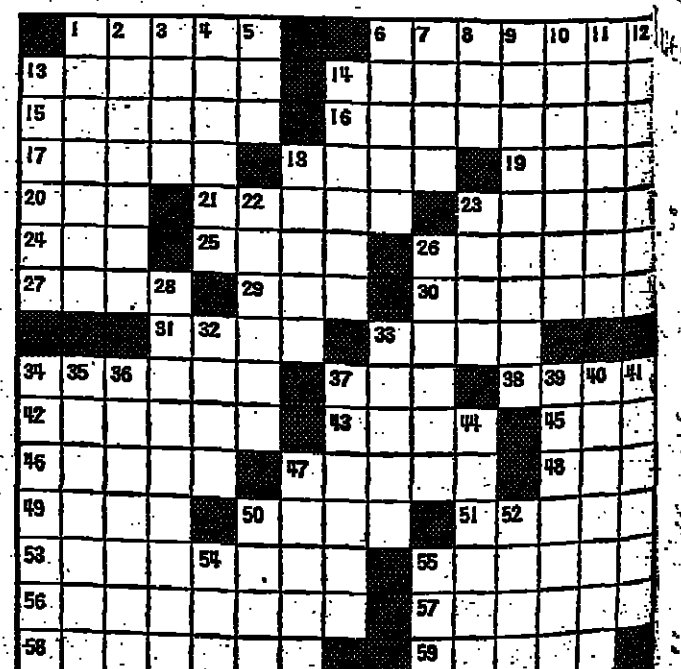
1 Tropical disease: Var.
6 Like certain rights
13 Riddle
14 Incontestable
15 Short poem
16 Tacit
17 Ascended
18 Field
19 Fat
20 "Brown" October
21 Holm
23 Kind of code
24 Clangor
25 Demand
26 Medieval fabric
27 Naughty word
28 Song
29 Mining
30 Old Japanese coin
31 Liquify
34 College course for short
37 Observe
38 Incessantly
42 Fast fibers
43 Savor fare

45 Keats's "— of St. Mark"
46 Race tracks
47 Type of machine
48 Tenth of a sen
49 Word on the wall
50 Girl in Afton song
51 African antelope
53 Quickly
55 Immediately
56 Surfeited
57 Shock-lessening device
58 In, politically
59 Trample

DOWN

1 Chancel seats
2 In attendance
3 Make fast
4 Paradiacal
5 Prohibition opponent
6 Musical group
7 Bones: If
8 Basketball tourney: Abbr.
9 No-winner, no-loser situation

10 Colossal
11 Worked on a bay window
12 Pushcart man
13 Town near San Juan
14 Completely
16 Poe family name
17 Edible Caesar
18 Gloomy aura
19 Gratification
20 Of the preaching art
22 Insects
23 Substantial
24 Foretoken
25 "Show Boat" character
26 Spring from
27 Gazed
28 Porch
29 Showed
30 Deliver
31 Vacillate
32 Spiked, as pun
33 Wee bit
34 One and only
35 Lady's hair accoutrement
36 Rearward



Art Buchwald

Gifted Banking

WASHINGTON—The nation's savings banks have gone into the free gift business in a big way. In order to attract depositors, the banks are giving away everything from color TV sets to lawn mowers, and the competition to give away gifts is getting fierce.



I went into a bank the other day to break a \$20 bill and as I arrived at the window the cashier handed me a pressure cooker.

"No," I said. "I don't want a pressure cooker, I just want to..."

She leaned down and came up with a box. "How about a steam iron with 21 steam vents?"

"Thank you very much, but I would like to..."

"All right," she said. "We'll give you a clock radio that lights up in the dark."

"Miss, I don't want to be ungrateful, but all I need is change for a \$20 bill."

The cashier pressed a button and suddenly two bank guards were standing on each side of me. "Come this way please and don't make a fuss."

They escorted me to the desk of a vice-president and stood on each side of me, their hands on their revolvers.

"Doesn't want the pressure cooker, the steam iron or the clock radio," one of the guards said.

"A real troublemaker," the other guard added.

The vice-president said, "I'm sure we can work something out."

"Good," I said, handing him the \$20 bill.

"Put your money away," he said angrily. Then he took out a catalogue "Would you settle for a three-piece bedroom set?"

I shook my head.

"All right," he said. "We'll put in a new kitchen for you, but you'll have to keep the \$20 in for a full year."

"I don't want to deposit the \$20. I just want change for it."

The vice-president looked at me quizzically.

"Keep an eye on him," he said to the guards. Then he disappeared into an inner office.

He returned 15 minutes later with another man who introduced himself as a senior vice-president. "I see Collins here has been offering you a lot of junk. It's obvious you're a man of taste and elegance."

"Thank you," I said. I held up the \$20 bill.

"Come this way," the senior vice-president said, taking my \$20 bill.

He ushered me into his office, which was covered with paintings. "Now we can either give you this original El Greco, or the Van Gogh, providing you don't withdraw the \$20 in the bank for two years."

"They're very nice, but I need the money."

"You are difficult, aren't you? Would you consider a quarter interest in the Pan Am Building? For that you would have to leave the \$20 in for five years."

I was getting angry. "Look," I said. "I do not wish to open an account in your bank. If you don't want to change my \$20 bill, I'll go across the street."

"All right, if you're going to be tough, we'll get tough," he said. "We'll give you a private plane, a Rolls-Royce and Bebe Rebozo's home in Key Biscayne, Florida. That's our final offer."

I took the \$20 back in disgust and went across the street to the other bank. But I was blocked at the door by four FBI agents.

"What's going on?" I asked.

"There's been a holdup," one of the FBI men said. "The robbers got away with three phonographs, a garbage disposal unit and an electric blanket."

Mary Blume

TARZAN

Meets the French

PARIS.—The hottest selling item in vacation-bound France is Edgar Rice Burroughs' Tarzan series, of which four volumes came out in June (sales have reached 200,000 in one month). Edition Speciale, the two-year-old publishing house that launched the series, plans to bring out 76 Tarzan volumes over the next three years.

Tarzan, orphaned son of Lord Greystoke, first appeared in the United States in 1912. Popular as he was (the city where Burroughs lived was renamed Tarzana, California), few Americans bother these days to read the Tarzan series. "Americans," says Jean-Claude Lattès, severely "do not know their own culture."

Mr. Lattès heads Edition Speciale with writer-editor Jacques Lanzmann. Over a dozen people worked on the French translation of Tarzan, including Mr. Lanzmann's mother-in-law.

The French are familiar with Tarzan (Pétain had him banned on Sept. 22, 1941, for Americanism and immorality), but only recently have they come to need him.

"The French public has nothing to read," Mr. Lattès says. "The nouveau roman is too boring and most French novelists are only interested in telling about themselves, not in telling a story. There are no adventure stories any more."

Very Brainy

To an extent Tarzan was a natural for France since every Frenchman loves a lord, especially one who speaks French (while Tarzan writes in English, his first non-animal spoken language is French), but some urgent promoting was also needed. Monsieur Tarzan, advance pub-

Edgar Rice Burroughs, author of "Tarzan and the Apes," now translated into French.

"Je suis Monsieur Tarzan," dit l'homme singe.

—"Tarzan, le Seigneur de la Jungle" (Tarzan of the Apes)

French: Jane. "Moi Tarzan, toi Jane." doesn't go over here one bit.

"Jane," says Mr. Lattès, "represents extreme civilization. She is antipathetic and full of the puritanism of Boston" (Baltimore, actually).

Tarzan has been selling especially well in left-wing bookshops. Mr. Lattès says. Buyers are mostly young adults. "Tarzan is the dream of everyone because he is self-educated," Mr. Lattès says. "Whether you are old or young, you want to be alone and mold yourself."

Pastor prospects include a Tarzan t-shirt for next summer at St. Tropez, T.V. and a Tarzan leisure club in the Club Méditerranée style. A Tarzan club will also be created; film makers Alain Resnais and Chris Marker are already Tarzan fans.

If he is new to the mass public, Tarzan has already been studied by French intellectuals. Burne Hogarth's Tarzan comic strip drawings have been compared to Michelangelo, and what may well be the definitive article was written by a Frenchman, Francis Lacassin, who found in Tarzan traces of zoophilic, sadism, masochism and homosexuality. Tarzan, he concluded, is a metaphysical, hence a popular, hero.

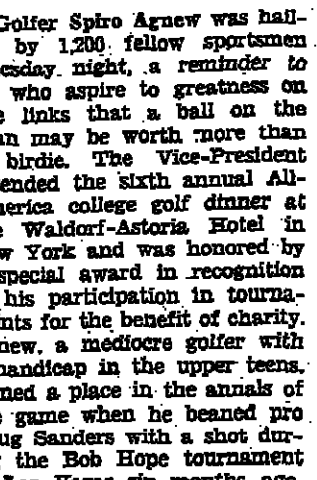
Reaction to Tarzan in the press has been as excited as among the French public. Articles of praise have appeared from the Communist Les Lettres Françaises (Tarzan was anti-colonial) to a Gaullist weekly, which referred to an energetic political antagonist as Jean-Jacques Tarzan-Schreiber. Combat, in a page-long article, worked out a relationship between Tarzan and the hippies and Bob Dylan: Franco-Sor heralded Tarzan's arrival on Page One, and the Italian weekly L'Espresso had a sociologist do a two-page spread headlined: "Che Bravo Ragazzo, Quel Tarzan!" (What a good guy this Tarzan is).

The dead-earest Le Monde gave Tarzan a full page that appeared, fittingly enough, on July 4. His relation to the heroic fantasy is evoked with eight footnotes, and it is noted that Burroughs' values are in decline in present-day America: "The young soldiers in Vietnam do not take themselves for Tarzan."

With all the literary criticism floating around, it seemed natural to ask whether any French critics confused the creator of Tarzan with the contemporary American writer William Burroughs.

"Yes," said Mr. Lattès. "There was one provincial critic who began his review: 'Until now we only know this writer as the author of "The Naked Lunch"..."

PEOPLE: Spiro Agnew Honored As a Golfer



Golf pro Doug Sanders when hit by Agnew.

Golfer Spiro Agnew was hailed by 1,200 fellow sportsmen Tuesday night, a reminder to all who aspire to greatness that the links that a ball on the green may be worth more than the birdie.

The Vice President attended the 16th annual All-America college golf dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York and was honored by a special award in recognition of his participation in tournaments for the benefit of charity.

Agnew, a mediocre golfer with a handicap in the upper teens, gained a place in the annals of the game when he beated pro Doug Sanders with a shot during the Bob Hope tournament at Las Vegas six months ago.

Accepting the award, the Vice President said he didn't know why a John F. Kennedy trophy was being presented to him.

"We Republicans—we've crabs are easy swingers. They are such easy swingers that they put the whole country in a hole."

Some other quips: "I have been thinking about writing a book. The title of it would be, 'I Can Play Better Than This But I Never Have.'"

"Recently at Colorado Springs I asked Doug Sanders (the pro) if he could help me out. 'Sure, which way did you come in?' Flustered said."

In a serious vein, the Vice President said he found on his recent overseas trips that golf presented a common language. "People who like golf like people. Golf is a place for people to meet other people."

As parting shot, he said, "I'm sensitive about my golf. God knows I have reason to be."

The dinner honored eight collegiate golfers named to the All-America team. Agnew was presented with a blue jacket with an insignia making him an honorary member of the squad. He doffed his black dinner jacket and put on the blue blazer before he spoke.

Martha Mitchell, wife of U.S. Attorney General John N. Mitchell, said in a Little Rock, Arkansas, television interview that she would like to work in the State Department "to better the relations of America with other nations in the world... to try to put a little love in

the world, instead of being each other's throats." She said she has no desire to run for public office "nor does my husband as far as politics are concerned."

TO WED: Cynthia Lennon, 29, former wife of Beatle John Lennon, and Roberto Bassani, 28, an Italian film director, Friday, probably in London.

TO GET: Jacqueline Onassis has been promised a bigger better yacht by her husband Aristotle, according to a Greek newspaper Elefthera Kosmos. The paper said it made the promise at her birthday party Tuesday night.

TO DELIVER: Expected for her 40th birthday July 28, 1971. The order reportedly has been placed with an unnamed firm. Onassis already has a 1,600-ton yacht, Christina.

Julie Nixon Eisenhower was discharged from a Washington hospital after tests for a chronic infection of the urinary tract. No report of the test results was given by the White House. The 22-year-old daughter of President and Mrs. Nixon entered the hospital Monday.

Vietnam snake handler, Bill Haast was hospitalized after being bitten by a Malayan pit viper while cleaning cages. It was the 10thth poisonous snake bite for Haast, who exports and sells venom and snakebite sera from his charges.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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